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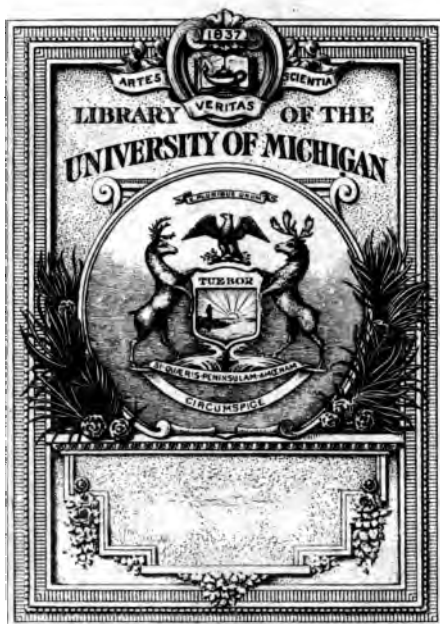
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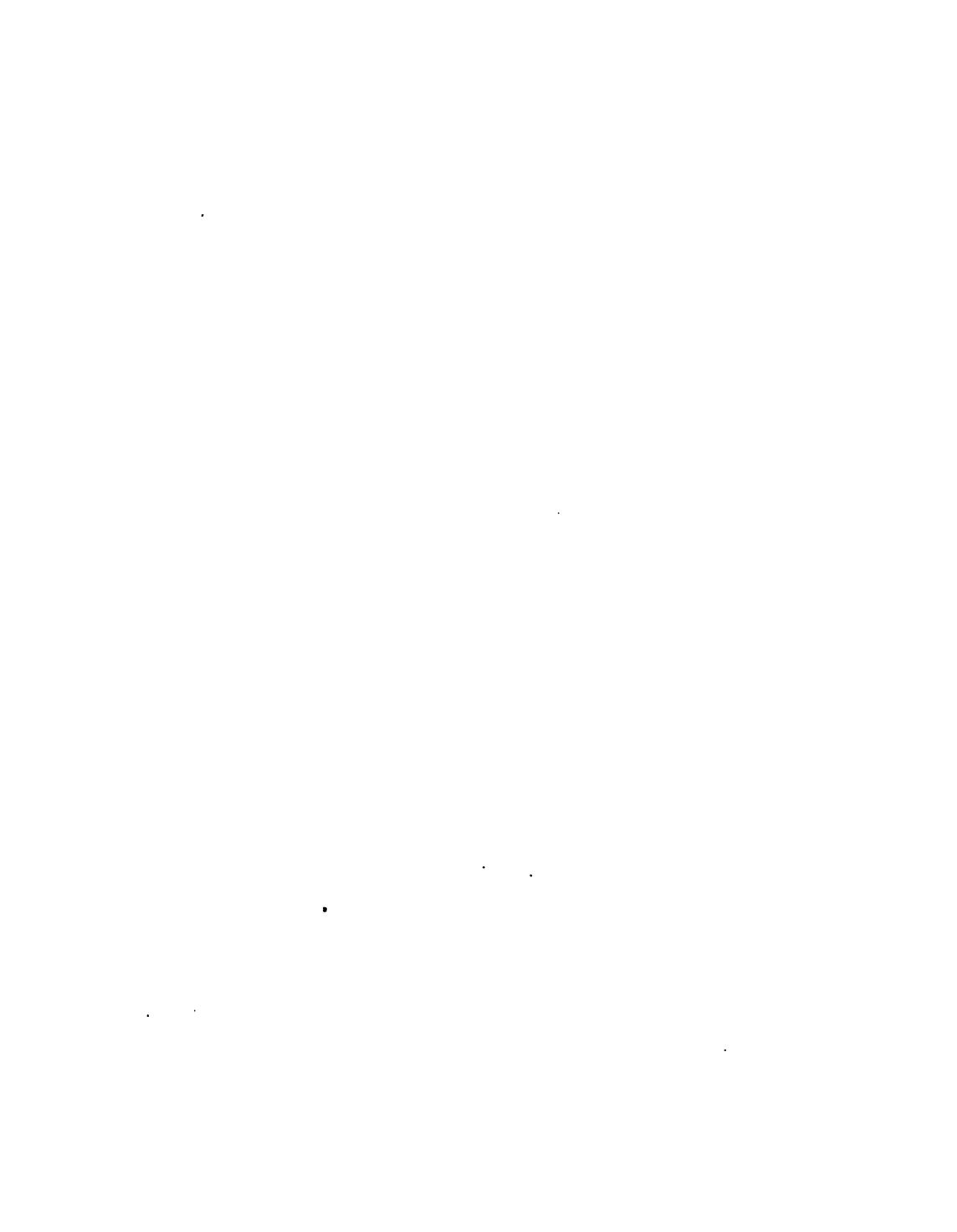
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IMMIGRANT AND LIBRARY: Italian Helps

WITH LISTS OF SELECTED BOOKS



By

JOHN FOSTER CARR

Author of

"A Guide to the United States for the Italian Immigrant"

IMMIGRANT EDUCATION SOCIETY
241 FIFTH AVENUE
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1914



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JOHN FOSTER CARR

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Pronouncing Italian

It is very difficult to pronounce Italian perfectly—very easy to pronounce it so that you can be understood. The spoken word faithfully follows the spelling. There are no mute vowels, and no silent consonants except *h*, which is never pronounced. Every syllable begins, if possible, with a consonant. Double consonants are usually divided.

The letter *a* is always pronounced as in *far*; *e* sometimes as in *there*, sometimes like *a* in *gate*; *i* always has the sound of *i* in *machine*; *o* is pronounced as in *rose*—shorter before two consonants; *u* always as *oo* in *boot*.

Italians pronounce *c* before *e* and *i* like *ch* in *church*—otherwise as in English; *ch* has the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*. And so *g* is pronounced as in *gentle* before *e* or *i*—otherwise as in English, and *gh* is always hard; *gn* sounds like *ni* in *union*; *gl* like *lli* in *million*. The *r* is rolled—heavily rolled by some Italians—and *t* is pronounced as in *return*, never as in *nation*.

The Library and the Immigrant

The library was long a sort of institutional Lord Bacon. All learning was its province. Now its province has become all life, and it is already the greatest of our popular universities. It is ever seeking larger powers of usefulness, and striking is its development along simpler and humbler lines.

In the new duties that immigration has brought, it is unquestionably meeting the greatest educational problem yet unattempted in this country. The Census Bureau states the size and significance of that problem when it announces that there are four million foreign-born white men of voting age in the United States, who are not citizens, and two million men and women either foreign-born, or wholly or partly of foreign parentage, who are illiterates.

It is of the very first national importance that the foreign-born who are to remain among us, should be made an effective part of our democracy,—a vital part of our own people. But how shall they gain quick interest in our collective life, our citizenship, our government? How shall they be given our English and a knowledge of American conditions that will make their daily living easier, improve their working skill and wages, and reduce by one half, as English does, their liability to industrial accident?

When Firmin Roz, keenest of French publicists, wrote the other year of the marvels of the United States, he put in the very forefront of his preface the most astounding thing he had found: "There," he said, "the aged and out-worn races of the world repair, cast aside old age like a garment, and renew their youth in American life." I believe that if you see the working life of our foreign-born at its normal, all of these toilers seem in marvellously rapid process of Americanization. But they are often in close touch with the worst and not the best side of our civilization; they too often lose the restraints and ideals of the old world and find nothing to replace them.

In this great work of education, the library has a far greater opportunity than the school. Friendly and helpful, its aid is more inviting and less formal. It makes less strenuous demand upon the attention of a man who is often very tired after a long day's work. It welcomes those who think themselves too old for school. It is open throughout the year, where the night school at most is open only seven months of the year. It can furnish papers and books in the immigrant's

own language and thus provide a familiar and homely air. A common meeting ground with Americans, it gives him a sense of joint right and ownership with us in the best things of our country, and this with no suggestion of patronizing interest. Best of all, I think, it can put him in effective touch with American democracy, and American ideals; and so, better than any other agency, destroy the impression of heartless commercialism, that many of our immigrants, in their colonies, continually assert is the main characteristic of our civilization.

Work for our immigrants is not wholly a new thing in American libraries. It dates back many years; but it is new in the extent of its present enterprise and interest. Its progress has never been without opposition. Many have insisted that the immigrant should have no books in his own tongue. Many have wished him to forget everything he was or thought before coming to America, and they have been jealous of foreign languages, insisting on English.

We sometimes forget that no naturalized citizen can ever be a good American unless he has first been a good Italian or German or Greek,—unless he has the reverent instinct of loyalty to the land of his birth. If he is to be a good American, we must give him some sufficient reason for respecting and loving our land. And how better than through the library can this country of ours be made alluring, accepted in love? Alluring certainly is the library's invitation to personal progress and self-betterment, and in its friendly rooms are an American environment and the atmosphere of our spoken English.

Even though the foreigner may never become a citizen, but remain only as a visitor of seasonal labor, he may still have in the library some helpful experience of American good-fellowship, pass profitable hours in at least one place that is filled with respect for the land of his birth, and this to the definite advantage of our state. The wider use of the library by the foreign-born directly stimulates among us an increasing and truer knowledge of other lands, and a more generous understanding of their national ideals.

It is the unvarying experience of librarians that every attempt made in opening the libraries to our recent immigrants has had large and unexpected success. Providence reports that the hunger for books among the foreign-born is keen and universal. Boston, welcoming the unskilled laborer as well as the cultured student of the classics, has made striking progress in these new efforts the last three or four years, and incidentally has discovered—eloquent testimony to the ambition in the homes of these workers—that the “children of foreign-born parents read a better class of books than their American

brothers and sisters." A Brooklyn branch lets it be known that men coming from work with their dinner pails are welcome. And at once the library reaches a point and has success of service before unknown.

The result of broad and aggressive work in the New York Public Library has had an instant return. During 1913, the last report records, the circulation of Italian books increased by nearly ten thousand—a remarkable growth when a moment's calculation shows you that it amounts to nearly 27 per cent, falling less than 4 per cent behind the Yiddish, read by the most eager frequenters of our libraries.

And here another significant matter may be learned, useful for quoting to those who think the dominance of our English threatened by the foreign languages. In this same report the large total is set down of the circulation of German books—by far the largest circulation for books in foreign tongues. Yet, figuring again, it appears that for all the new inducements and attractions of the library, the annual gain had barely passed one half of one per cent.

The community life of our foreign colonies rapidly passes. Its picturesqueness and foreign customs vanish, its theatres and festivals. Even its music dies. And in spite of every effort its speech is lost.

The generation of the great mass of our German immigrants is, of course, rapidly passing—so rapidly that by the last census, in spite of an immigration of seven hundred thousand for the decade, our total German-born population decreased by over three hundred thousand. This goes far to explain a stationary circulation. But it is also clear that these same people, the most literate, and the most tenacious of their national culture of all our earlier immigrants, have come so far into the practice of the English language, forgetting their own, that further increase of German readers in our libraries is hardly to be looked for.

It is important for the immigrant to learn English more rapidly, and the library can greatly help in this. It is also important that the knowledge of foreign languages should be seriously cultivated among us. It could now easily be made a national accomplishment as it is in many countries of the Continent. Here again the library should greatly help.

But such results as those attained in New York only come as the consequence of hard and earnest work. There are difficulties a plenty in the way. Our foreign-born working men and women oftentimes know nothing of the existence of the library. Or they have a strange fear to enter, and need much

persuasion before they can believe that they will be welcome visitors in such splendid buildings. Often, too, they seem to fear that the library may be connected with a church that is trying to proselytize them, or that some advantage may be taken of them. They need to learn that the library, like the school, is non-sectarian and non-political; that it is the property of the public, and that full privilege of it belongs to every man and woman and reading child. For this reason their priests and rabbis make the librarians' most helpful friends.

And once the immigrant workman is persuaded to enter the library, he needs immediate personal attention. He needs to have the different rooms of the library explained, the few simple rules given him to read in his own language. Index cards are impossible to him. The open shelf is generally almost useless. He knows little or nothing of the proper use of books; often he has never even handled one. He requires the librarian's aid in the mysteries of selecting and registering books. In short, he requires much painstaking individual help.

But how bring the immigrant to the library? In a number of places, very ambitiously, lists were made, classified by nationalities, of all the foreign-born families living within the radius served by the library; and to each family an attractive postal card notice was sent. But in many of our cities such work would be an almost impossible task. In such cases, and generally, very effective publicity has been found in the distribution of cards and leaflets bearing lists of appealing books. These have been sent to the multitude of national societies and clubs of various kinds that exist, as well as to drug, stationery and grocery stores, to the rooms of trade unions and to factories. Many librarians are regularly sending boxes of books to such very practical distributing centres. And public schools, night schools, parochial schools are being pressed more and more widely into the service, and the teachers' help very effectively claimed.

In some of the New York branches rooms have been assigned for the use of literary and historical societies, and here meetings with music have been held for the discussion of literature, history, folk lore and social questions. By one admirable and popular plan a special visit is invited of a group of men and women of the same nationality. The librarian receives them and one of their own countrymen explains in their native tongue the privileges of the library. Most of our foreign friends are used to being read to, and an adaptation of the story hour has brought excellent results. It has proved fruitful in the independent and more careful reading of books, and has sometimes directly opened the way to the formation of library clubs.

In New York, also, lessons in English have been given, the library itself often supplying the text-books needed. This has promptly caused a greater demand for simple books in English. Librarians report that every effort such as these described not only increases membership, and revives the use of cards that have fallen into disuse, but gives a profitable opportunity for intensive study of the neighborhood.

Successful experiments of great variety have been made in providing evening entertainments organized directly by the library. These have included simple lectures, often illustrated by the stereopticon; addresses by men, often leading men, of different nationalities to those of their own speech; musical entertainments, vocal and instrumental; dramatic recitations, with national music on the phonograph; exhibitions of photographs of Italian art and lace. As many children are too young to leave alone, there is a suggestive instance at the Mt. Vernon Library that invites parents to bring their little ones to the children's room for separate entertainment.

Emphatically it is a work that is fast growing, spreading usefully over the country. To develop it efficiently within the borders of the state, Massachusetts through its Free Public Library Commission is carefully organizing effort, learning the location of the foreign colonies, their nationalities, and library facilities. The active interest of the leaders of the various groups has been secured; and with the help of a traveling secretary specially provided by the new law to take up this educational work, the results achieved within a single year have been so very promising that it is hoped that these efforts may be greatly extended. And where one state has so practically led the way, others must soon follow.

All this reveals the broad field of service now opening to our libraries. We are apt to forget that a man becomes an American, that his blood becomes American, when the judge signs his second citizenship paper. Whether he becomes a good American or a bad American depends in some measure upon ourselves. The great virtues and ideals that we are fond of thinking characteristically our own are often equally the national ideals of other lands. *Italianità* and Americanism are hard to distinguish in a moral definition. And if we find in America some special glory and leading, even some tang of the air, that no other land could give, we may be sure that our nation, for all the races of our origin, will never become great on its cosmopolitan plan, unless we respect and nourish the culture and all the precious heritage of the centuries, developed by other countries at such heavy sacrifice, and brought us, however humbly and indirectly, by the millions of our immigrants.

The Librarian and the Italian

Beyond all doubt it means trouble and work to start an Italian department in a library; but it is trouble and work that always, so it seems, bring delighted satisfaction to the librarian. The Italian readers who come to our libraries are hard-working folk, who were but yesterday, the majority of them, shy and simple peasants. They are extremely grateful for everything done for them, and scrupulously follow the rules, once they are understood. They are full of respect, and so honest that the Boston Public Library reports the disappearance of only three Italian books in 1913.

It is the common habit of these Italians of ours to live in closer human fellowship than ever we do. Their gracious manners expect cordial ways and smiles and kindly acts; and for these they make polite and generous return. Following the children, they may call you "Teacher," but easy is the transition from teacher to friend.

The Italian, it is true, usually has a background of reserve. He is patiently submissive to authority of every sort, yet he is hurt by brusqueness and, perhaps more than any other of our immigrants, resents unofficial intrusion. "Sir," was the complaint of an Italian workman, "these investigators are as smoke in our eyes." But welcome to them is such friendship as the librarian can give, neither curious nor officious, but full of good will and usefulness. And they are so responsive to tactful suggestion that its practical helpfulness is soon proved.

A gift for remembering faces and names is a wonderful aid in capturing their friendship. Learn something of the history of Italy and the things that Italians are proud of. Find out from what province each man comes. Learn a few words of Italian and ask their help in learning more. One librarian of my acquaintance has found memorable pleasure and great profit for her work in a summer's trip to Italy.

It is no difficult matter to make a beginning with these good people. Simple books, like the story of Silvio Pellico's imprisonment, or one of Vallardi's little manuals, or some carefully chosen volume from the children's shelf, sent home from time to time by a small boy or girl, may finally bring you a man who thinks he is too old to learn any English, and yet has secretly yearned to have some book in his own tongue.

Take the new-comer to the Italian books, even though he can only be shown by gestures, for certainly the Italian, quickest of all, understands gesture. You will find it a language of large possibilities. You may not know a single word of Italian, and yet simply by gestures be able to explain quite satisfactorily the Italian resources of the library as he needs to know them. And incidentally you will discover his tastes, and be able to offer him some specific book, perhaps opened at an interesting chapter.

At the time of your new reader's enrollment, be sure impressively to call his attention to the rules, which should be printed in Italian. And, a thing of great importance, to avoid otherwise inevitable misunderstandings, point out for his special reading the rule about fines, and the one restricting the number of novels that may be taken out—if you have such a rule. And as many are careless in the handling of books,—none will damage them wilfully—it would be well if every volume on the Italian shelves carried such a paster of advice as that given in the last chapter of this book.

Our Italian readers are fond of the heroic, the dramatic, the ideal and the noble, and they like the picturesque. Poetry, drama, fiction, biography, history, travel are popular with them and in about the order named. But you will meet with many surprises. Many a rough looking laborer you will find who will revel in the classics. It was a workman, grimy from the shops, who returned Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" to a librarian in a little Massachusetts town, with: "That's what I call a good book!"

In the New York Public Library Italians make constant demand for simple books of agriculture. And though nothing may rival in enthralling power "I Reali di Francia," it is surprising how often an immigrant with no discoverable schooling will be a keen judge of the practical value of a book. You will find them grow enthusiastic about the library. None are inspired so easily as they by the artful words: "The more you use these books and magazines, the more of them we shall buy."

For a last word: Cultivate in the Italian a love for the land of his birth. Give him books about Italy and the Italian things he craves. So, he will come to find America a friendly home, worthy of love and better knowledge. In the personal touch of friendship is all the magic of dealing with these simple and lovable people.

“The Lists That Follow”

If the Italian people formerly read little, it was because the stress of life made books and reading luxuries that few could afford; and the books urged were forbidding, learned, so burdened with rigorous logic and philosophical generalities that they were called “*noiosi*” by the common people who ventured to open them,—and utterly wearisome they mostly were.

But during the last ten years, following the rapid development of national wealth, life on easier terms has brought greater leisure, and with the growth of the schools, and the fight on illiteracy in the South, the habit of reading is fast becoming national, and popular and excellent books in great variety have appeared. Often sold for a few *centesimi*, they have had the great merit of being simple, informing, and at the same time readable. And strangely enough, among the most attractive and popular of them have been school books, until now in every land the special abomination of the adult. The great success of their first experiments has led to more ambitious attempts by the publishers, and new demands have come for new books of the most varied sort.

Unfortunately, for our purpose, as will be seen, there are few books for the immigrant dealing helpfully with American life. One will hunt in vain for accurate and readable books of American history; for simple and practical books on American business, industries and agriculture, and their opportunities; or for American biographies, books of description, travel, popular customs, sports. Grammars and manuals for learning English, with the promising title “*metodo accelerato*,” are many and often expensive, but they are of little use to the people for whom they are mainly intended.

The excellent model gift libraries so generously distributed by the *Società Nazionale Dante Alighieri* have formed the basis of the lists that follow. Many helpful suggestions were found in the admirable *Bibliotechine* of the *Federazione Italiana delle Biblioteche Popolari*, as well as in the *Catalogo*, and its supplement, of the *Commissione Permanente per le Librerie dei Marinai*. In our own country, the *Catalogo dei Libri Italiani* issued by the New York Public Library has been of the greatest

service. The lists of the Public Libraries of Providence and Springfield, Mass., have been most carefully and profitably read. Most helpful and suggestive has been that excellent little pamphlet, "Aids in Library Work with Foreigners" by Miss Marguerite Reid and Mr. John G. Moulton, first issued by the Massachusetts Library Club, and now published by the American Library Association. To these should be added the latest catalogues of the Italian publishers, with their very attractive and important announcements.

In preparing these lists, special attention has been given to the needs of readers of limited educational experience, and a considerable number of elementary books have been included. But the uniform experience of librarians is that the reading of our foreign born is steadily progressive; and in the great mass of our immigrants there are many with excellent educations, who have bravely been willing to start life anew in a new land, sometimes taking rough manual work and showing no outward mark of that education which they really have. And so these lists have been formed with a definite idea of progression. For this reason they should also be of service as a reading guide for Americans, who, with varying mastery of the language, are coming to take a deeper interest in Italian literature and the development of Italian national life.

For our selection, the first purpose has been to seek books of fine human quality, of great and attractive simplicity. Some famous names have been omitted for a variety of sufficient reasons. It has been the purpose to include no expensive books, no difficult books of science or of research, of narrow or purely scholarly interest, no unwholesome or trivial books, no books representing the aesthetic or decadent schools, no English books—for though the number of these is restricted, many useful lists already exist. No religious books will be found here, except "The Little Flowers of St. Francis" and "Pilgrim's Progress."

The descriptive notes make no ambitious attempt to give a complete critical estimate of authors, but merely in an elemental way to be suggestive and informing. As these lists are not exclusively for the use of librarians, no knowledge whatever of Italian books or literature is presumed. It is hoped that no apology is needed for a somewhat unvarying note of praise—a deliberate attempt has been made to select books that are worthy of praise, the best that are available of those now in print.

In the description of each book here listed, the author's name comes first, except in the case of works that are anonymous. Then follow the title of the book—translated into English when necessary; the name, in Italian, of the place of publication; the name of the publisher; the date of printing of the edition chosen; a brief bibliographical description, and the price.

Where the date of an author is not given, it means that he is either a contemporary, or has recently been writing. The many asterisks do not indicate books that are equally important or desirable or simple. They are merely a note of attention, suggesting a first choice, subject to conditions that must vary with each library.

As these lists have come for a final revision, they have made upon me a double impression deeply marked. They seem to mirror the sentiment, the life, the whole progress of modern Italy. And most impressive of all, in almost every section is the inspiring patriotic note. The poets' dream of a united Italy, constant throughout the centuries from the time of Dante, was at last given substance through the heroic work of the Revolution. And that great struggle of the Risorgimento—the long and bitter years stretching from 1814 and the Congress of Vienna to the September day in 1870, when the armies of Victor Emanuel entered Rome,—forms a basis upon which nearly everything that is worthy in the life and in the literature of the new Italy has since been built. We Americans would do well to know more of the great men of that time and their great deeds, that did in fact accomplish the "resurrection" of Italy. In Italian patriotism we should find refreshment for our own.

Ordering Books

With most of the larger Italian publishers it is possible to correspond in English, and orders may be sent them directly. But generally, to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings, unless correspondence can be in Italian, it is strongly advised that all purchases be made through a responsible American agent. Brentano's, 229 Fifth Avenue, New York, and G. E. Stechert & Company, 151 West 25th Street, New York, are well-known importers and carry a considerable stock of Italian books. Books that are not on their shelves, they will import promptly direct from the publishers. Such orders require from six to eight weeks. The prices are invariably given in Italian money, the lira. Its American equivalent will vary from 21c to 25c, depending to some extent upon the cost of the book, and the amount of the purchase. Books may be

had by post in from three to four weeks at an additional cost of about 10%.

Unless otherwise stated, the books listed are in paper. Books so quoted can only be had in this way, practically unbound, and usually need immediate and substantial binding. Many of the cheaper books issued by Italian and other continental publishers are so poorly bound in paper, and so poorly stitched, that they can hardly be cut and opened for the reading of a single chapter without falling apart. This matters little in a land where book-binding is cheap, and either economy or taste requires books in paper, but it often means serious difficulties for the innocent American purchaser.

With the exception of a few manuals, every book included in these lists has been seen and examined. Particular effort has been made to select editions of moderate price, and there has been equal effort to choose those well printed on good paper. But in many cases the only form in which a book may be had, and this is particularly true of translations, is in a very cheap edition.

It is believed that every volume described in these lists is now in print. A very large proportion of the titles—nearly 70%—are of books that have been printed within the last five years. They are all to be found in current catalogues, with the exception of a few, and for these, pains have been taken to make certain that they are held in ample stock.

It is the experience of librarians that it is necessary to purchase in greater number duplicates of books that are popular with these new Americans, than of popular books for any other class of readers. Their disappointment is keen if they fail to secure a book on which they have set their hearts. A second failure often results in abandonment of all further effort.

Biography

The great popularity of books of biography among Italian readers is frequently a surprise to our librarians. But there is no mystery in the preference. It is a choice that is chiefly due to the thrilling heroic and dramatic appeal in the life stories that have been written of many men, who were great patriots, who sacrificed and suffered much, and won liberty so splendidly for the oppressed and divided land of their birth.

- * ALFIERI, VITTORIO. See also "Drama." 1749-1803. *Vita e rime scelte*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1902. 5" x 7½". pp. 240. L 1.80.

The autobiography and selected poems of the great poet, who Carducci said, "created the Revolution in Italy." The "Life" of this fierce, impetuous and forthright man to whom liberty was a religion makes thrilling and inspiring reading—thrilling for its adventures, inspiring for its story of long struggle and patience and work. It is besides a strongly personal book. He pictures himself: "A resolute soul, most obstinate and unconquered; a heart filled to overflowing with love of every sort; and with that strange mixture of love and all its furies, I had in me a profound and most ferocious rage and horror for tyranny in every form."

- BACCINI, IDA. See also "Books for Children." *La mia vita—Ricordi autobiografici*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1904. 5" x 7½". pp. 297. L 3.

The life story of a very popular writer—a school teacher of Florence, whose writings, largely for children, are marked by great simplicity and gentleness of spirit. Widely honored and loved.

- * BELLIO, V. *Cristoforo Colombo*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1892. 4¼" x 6". pp. 159. L 1.50. Illustrated and bound.

A popular story of Columbus, interesting and written with special appeal to Italians.

- * BELTRAMI, LUCA. *Alessandro Manzoni*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1898. 4¼" x 6". pp. 191. L 1.50.

A charming little book, crowded with personal detail, and in spite of its few pages, with illustrations. Manzoni

was a great patriot as well as a great novelist and poet. His were the words, famous in Italian history: "We shall not be free, if we are not united."

CAPPELLETTI, LICURGO. *Napoleone I.* Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1908. 4" x 6". pp. 272. L 2.50.

Admirable little biography, well illustrated.

- * CELLINI, BENVENUTO. 1500-1571. *La vita scritta da lui medesimo.* Edited by Gaetano Guasti. Firenze: G. C. Sansoni. 1908. 5¼" x 7¾". pp. 205. L 1.50.

One of the famous autobiographies of the world and one of Italy's classics—the swashbuckling story of the great 16th century artist. Expurgated edition.

- * D'AZEGLIO, MASSIMO. See also "Fiction—Italian." 1798-1866. *I miei ricordi.* Edited by Prof. A. Pippi. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 361. L 2.

The very popular and inspiring autobiography of "the spotless knight without fear"—il cavaliere senza macchia e senza paura—of the heroic struggle for the regeneration of Italy. Painter, novelist, soldier, statesman, prime minister.

- * FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. *La vita, scritta da se medesimo.* Translated by Pietro Rotondi. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1912. 5" x 7". pp. 296. L 2.

Several editions of Franklin's autobiography have been printed in Italy, and have been widely read.

GOTTI, AURELIO. See also "Italy." *Italiani del secolo XIX.* Città di Castello: S. Lapi. 1911. 6½" x 10". pp. 417. L 3.

A selection of biographical sketches of twenty important men of Italy of the 19th century.

I due primi re d'Italia. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 288. L 2.

The story, simply told, of the lives of the first two kings of Italy.

- * KING, BOLTON. *Massini.* Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1905. 5" x 7". pp. 400. L 4.

The most popular volume of this admirable series. A very inspiring story of "the apostle of liberty," who, preaching and organizing, dedicated his whole life to Italy and its cause of freedom and union.

- * MARIO, JESSIE WHITE. *La vita di Garibaldi*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1902. 5" x 7½". pp. 285, 303. 2 vols. L1 each.
The popular biography of Garibaldi, the great hero of the Revolution.
- * MORANDI, LUIGI. See also "Literature and Education." *Come fu educato Vittorio Emanuele III*. Roma: G. B. Paravia e C. 1905. 5½" x 8". pp. 141. Illustrated. L1.50.
Tells in a very entertaining way of the education and training of the present King of Italy—of the Spartan discipline to which he was subjected as a boy, and the great diversity and shrewd practical usefulness of his studies.
- * PELLICO, SILVIO. 1788-1854. *Le mie prigioni*. Milano: Bietti. 1911. 4½" x 7½". pp. 253. L1.
A famous popular book of Italy. This story of the prison life of Pellico had an important part in the great struggle for liberty. "It was a real battle against Austria." For its political effect it has been compared to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Celebrated for its beauty and mildness of spirit, its simplicity of language.
- * PLUTARCH. *Vite degli uomini illustri*. Milano: Sonzogno. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 400. L1.50.
Includes the most famous "Lives."
- * RAMBALDI, PIER LIBERALE. *Amerigo Vespucci*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1898. 5" x 7". pp. 229. L2.
Italian readers in our libraries are keenly interested in the stories of the two great Italian discoverers. Amerigo Vespucci, no less than Columbus, appeals to their national pride.
- RICCI, C. *Michelangelo*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1904. 5" x 7". pp. 208. L2.
An excellent short life, clearly and simply written, with abundant human detail.
- * SCHIATTAREGIA, PROF. BENEDETTO. *Vita di Vittorio Emanuele II*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1896. 5" x 7½". pp. 103. Illustrated. L1.
A very simple story of the life and times of Victor Emanuel II. A popular account of the patriotic and heroic aspect of the long struggle for the liberty and union of Italy. It includes many of the most famous pieces of patriotic poetry of the days of Victor Emanuel.

VASARI, GIORGIO. 1511-1574. *Narrazioni scelte dalle vite*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1905. 4¾" x 7½". pp. 315. L2.

For ordinary library purposes, probably the best selection of Vasari's "Lives of the most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects"—contains nearly all the famous passages.

VILLARI, PASQUALE. 1827—. *Storia di Girolamo Savonarola*. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier. 1898. 6" x 8½". 2 vols. pp. 532 & CLXVIII, 261 & CCCLVI. L6. each.

The life of Savonarola is considered the best work of Italy's foremost living historian, who in learning and critical power is frequently compared by Italian scholars to Macaulay.

* ZANICHELLI, DOMENICO. *Cavour*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1905. 5" x 7". pp. 427. L4.

Admirable life within small limits of the wise statesman and prime minister, whose political skill had so great a part in the creation of the new Italy. Cavour, like King Victor Emanuel, is called the "Father of his Country."

Travel—Description—History

- * ABRUZZI, DUCA DEGLI. *La "Stella Polare" nel mare artico*. 1899-1900. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1912. 6½" x 9½". pp. 518. Profusely illustrated—2 maps—bound in cloth. L 8.50.

A graphic account of the voyage of the "Polar Star" (1899-1900) and the Arctic explorations of the Duke of the Abruzzi. Very popular.

BARETTI, GIUSEPPE. 1719-1789. *Lettere famigliari*. Edited by Gioachino Brognoligo. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 194. L 2.

Fascinating letters of an 18th century traveller in Spain and Portugal. Humorous, rapid, keen-eyed observer of men and national customs, picturesque, farcical. Baretti was a friend of Samuel Johnson.

- * BARZINI, LUIGI. *La metà del mondo vista da un automobile*. (The Half of the World as Seen from an Automobile). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1910. 6½" x 9½". pp. 523. Bound and illustrated, with maps L 9.50.

From Pekin to Paris in 60 days in an automobile. Delightful book of travel—vivid and brilliant pages—by one of the ablest of living journalists. Extraordinary photographic power.

BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. See also "Italy." *L'Inghilterra d'oggi*. (The England of To-day). Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 439. L 5.

Highly instructive and interesting book, brilliant and sympathetic, written by one of the most serious of the younger newspaper men of Italy, who was for several years London correspondent of "La Stampa" of Turin: English Life—The Theatre—Sport—Journalism—A study of the new Imperialism.

- * *L'Argentina*. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 239. L 3.50.

Careful journalistic studies of social, economic, and political conditions in the Argentine Republic, of great interest to Italians, because of the large Italian population in that country. Almost everyone has friends there,

particularly the northern Italian. This book pays special attention to this phase of interest.

- * BIASIOLI, U. *Piccola storia del popolo argentino*. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1910. 4¾" x 7½". pp. 149. Illustrated. L.60.

This admirable little book gives a brief history of the Argentine, some account of its original peoples, of its present population, of its geography, climate, institutions, customs, industry and commerce, with a very useful chapter on the Italian immigrant in the Republic.

BORGHESE, G. A. *La nuova Germania*. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 495. L.5.

This is not merely a serious and exact study of the life of the new Germany; but in telling "how the Germans live" it becomes a picturesque book of travel, rapid, photographic, crowded with illustrative anecdotes.

- * BRAGAGNOLO, G. See also "Music." *Storia di Francia*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1905. 4" x 6". pp. 424. L.3.

A rapid and concise account of the history of France "from the most remote times" to our own days.

- * *Storia d'Inghilterra*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1906. 4" x 6". pp. 367. L.3.

Like the author's history of France, this little history of England is notable for rapid narration that sacrifices nothing to interest. It carries the story from Roman days almost to the present.

- * CASTELLINI, GUALTIERO. *I popoli balcanici nell'anno della guerra*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 211. Illustrated. L.3.50.

A political study of the Balkan peoples, made during the year of the war, from the Italian point of view. Filled with human interest and well illustrated. The author effectively answers the question: "What are these people?"

- * COLOMBO, E. *Argentina*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1909. 4¾" x 6". pp. 330. L.3.50.

A historical account of the Republic of Argentina that includes much detail on present economic conditions, statistics, notes of geography, etc.

COCCHIA, E. *Il Giappone vittorioso*. (Victorious Japan). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 408. L.5.50.

Tells the story of the rapid evolution of the Japanese spirit, its historical causes, and its consequences, political

and social. The sub-title "The Rome of the Far East" completes the description of an extremely readable and instructive book.

- * DE AMICIS. EDMONDO. See also "Literature and Education", "Fiction—Italian", "Books for Children", and "Poetry." 1846-1908.

The first popular writer of Italy. An unusually long list of his books is recommended. His simple and direct style, friendly spirit, imbued with love for humanity, his healthy sentiment and sympathy, passionately Italian, make him a particularly effective "public educator," as he has been called, for young men and workmen to whom so large a part of his work was consecrated. His stories are delightful, filled with genial humor, hopefulness, vivacity. The vivid pages of his books of travel read like romances.

These six charming books of travel and description devoted to Constantinople, London, Morocco, Holland, Paris, and "Upon the Ocean" form a remarkably interesting and instructive series.

Costantinopoli. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 579. L 6.50.

Ricordi di Londra. (London). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1901. 6½" x 10". pp. 111. Illustrated. L 1.50.

Olanda. (Holland). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 477. L 4.

Marocco. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 485. L 5.

Parigi. (Paris). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 331. L 1.

Sull'Oceano. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 423. L 5.

Brilliant sketches and stories of life at sea. The tropic seas. Emigrants embarking and at sea. The voyage to South America.

GREEN, J. R. *Breve storia del popolo inglese, dalle origini ai tempi nostri.* (Short History of the English People). Translated by Sofia Santarelli. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1884. 5" x 7½". pp. 912. L 6.

- * MARCO POLO. 1254-1323. See "Books for Children." *I viaggi.* (The Voyages).

- * MONACHESI, PROF. G. *Piccola storia del popolo brasiliano*. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1913. 4¾" x 7½". pp. 150. Illustrated. L.60.

This little story of the Brazilian people, besides history gives a short, but very interesting account of the geography, ethnography, products, industry, commerce, and public institutions of Brazil. Italian immigration to Brazil has fallen off lately, but that country still has a large Italian population and this little book accordingly devotes two chapters to the subject, detailing something of Italian progress, and not forgetting to give some very necessary advice to the immigrant.

SERAO, MATILDE. See also "Fiction—Italian." *Nel paese di Gesù (Ricordi di un viaggio in Palestina)*. Napoli: Francesco Perrella. 1910. 5½" x 7½". pp. 366. L.3.

Brilliant and rather mystical record of a journey in Palestine by the ablest Italian woman prose writer of our day.

SOLERIO, G. P. *La rivoluzione francese*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1914. 4" x 6". pp. 176. L.2.

Excellent little book, giving, within narrow limits, an adequate account not only of the events of the French Revolution, but also of its causes and effects.

In the United States

The list of helpful and informing books written in Italian about the United States and life in America is an exceedingly short and unsatisfactory one. Several good books are out of print, and with a few exceptions those that are available are either inadequate in one way or another, or inaccurate, or wholly out of date. But with our present heavy Italian immigration, our rapidly developing commerce with Italy, and the consequent steady increase of vital mutual interests, the time must soon come when it will be important for Italy to have adequate knowledge of every side of our national life. And better books describing America should be a consequence of that need.

- * ARBIB-COSTA, ALFONSO. *Lezioni graduate di lingua inglese*. New York: Italian Book Co. 1906. 5½" x 7½". pp. 286. \$1.00.

Not a simple book on learning English for a man with little or no educational experience and without a teacher. But still almost certainly the best book of the sort whether for library or school use. In some libraries in which it has been placed, it has proved so serviceable that it is in constant use.

- * BOTTA, CARLO. See also "Italy." 1766-1837. *Storia della guerra dell'indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d'America*. Torino: Unione Tipografica—Editrice Torinese. 1859. 4½" x 7". 3 vols. pp. 283, 291, 275. L4.15 for the set.

This history of the American Revolution, first published over a hundred years ago, is the most important book ever written about America by an Italian. It is also Botta's greatest work—the result of love and long labor. His sincerity and nobility, his faith in justice and democracy, his clear picturing of the purposes of our Revolution made this history an inspiration to the ardent young men of his day, who were to make ready Italian liberty. And through the years it has been the best interpretation of America to his countrymen. In many ways it is antiquated; its style is difficult, yet today it is still being urged for educational use in Italy on account of its power "in forming the hearts and souls

of youth." A recent reprint from the plates of an old edition.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW. *Nel regno degli affari*. (The Empire of Business). Translated by Giulio De Rossi. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1912. 5" x 7". pp. 260. L 2.

- * CARR, JOHN FOSTER. *Guida degli Stati Uniti per l'immigrante italiano*. New York: Immigrant Education Society. 1913. 5" x 7¼". pp. 79. Illustrated, with map, 20c. postpaid. Aims to give the immigrant the practical information he needs about life in the United States. Separate chapters tell him where to go for work, how to travel, how to learn English; about the schools and libraries and other educational advantages, about the opportunities of agriculture, and the successes made by Italians in farming. Other chapters tell of the geography and climate of the United States, of the federal and state governments, of citizenship and the qualifications for it. There are, too, chapters on the laws of the United States, on health, savings banks, postal rates, our money, and weights and measures, with tables of information about the States and a chapter of special advice.

FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. See also "Italy." *Fra i due mondi*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 430. L 5.

The author warns the reader that this book is not a novel, nor a book of travel, nor a drama, nor a treatise of philosophy and sociology. But the reader will find it something of all of these, though the historian of Rome has ably fulfilled his intention of writing a record of his trip to America that would be a comparison between the old world and the new. And a brilliant comparison he has made it.

- * GIANI, RODOLFO. *Storia degli Stati Uniti d'America*. Milano: Paolo Carrara. 1902. 5" x 8". pp. 285. L 2. On the whole, a poor and inaccurate history of the United States, based in great part on the work of Romussi, written nearly forty years ago. But excellent in parts, and for all its shortcomings, the only work of the sort available in Italian.

MONDAINI, GENNARO. *Le origini degli Stati Uniti d'America*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1904. 5" x 7½". pp. 459. L 6.50.

Deals in very careful and scholarly way with the origins of the Republic. Does not go beyond colonial days.

- * PECORINI, ALBERTO. *Gli americani nella vita moderna osservati da un italiano*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 448. L 5.

The best modern book about the United States written by an Italian, a treasury of accurate information about American life. Not altogether a simple book, but able, interesting, at times brilliant, written with an obvious friendly intention—usually successful—to be fair. Opens with a good chapter of history. Contains a very clear analysis of our government and politics. Separate chapters are devoted to woman, religion, journalism, capital and labor, industry and commerce, the railroads, education, the army and navy, Indians, negroes, American cities, art, literature, music and immigration.

ROMUSSI, C. *Storia degli Stati Uniti d'America*. Milano: Sonzogno n. d. 4¼" x 6½". pp. 63. L 20.

This little pamphlet in the "Biblioteca del Popolo" series only carries the History of the United States to the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. *Vigor di vita*. (The Strenuous Life). Translated by Hilda di Malgrà. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 305. L 3.

- * ROSSI, ADOLFO. *Un italiano in America*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 325. L 1.

The experiences of an Italian journalist travelling as an immigrant workman in the U. S. 1879-1881. The first and most popular book of the well-known war correspondent and member of the Royal Italian Emigration Commission. He is now Minister to Uruguay.

STRAFFORELLO, GUSTAVO. *Letteratura americana*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1898. 4" x 6". pp. 158. L 1.50.

Again a book, "excellent in parts," but wholly out of date, even in its revised edition.

Italy

History—Description—War with Turkey— Nationalism

With the rapid economic development of Italy during the last ten years, there has been also a marked growth of national consciousness and of patriotic interest in all things Italian. Many exceedingly interesting and well-written books, accurate and yet filled with characteristic patriotic fervor, have appeared, covering almost every side of national life. The old provincial distinctions and jealousies are rapidly passing away, and among Italians themselves there is seen the growth of a deep interest in every detail of the progress of the nation, not merely politically and industrially, but also ideally,—an intense feeling that Italy has a definite national mission in the world; and of this, particularly on the humanitarian and cultural sides, eloquent testimony will be found in many places in these pages. For this section the usual alphabetical arrangement of the list has been almost wholly discarded for a grouping of books of related interest.

History

FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. *Grandezza e decadenza di Roma.* (The Greatness and Decline of Rome). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1908-1910. 5" x 7½". 5 vols. pp. 526, 562, 599, 379, 423. L 22. for the set.

The original edition of Ferrero's great work. Italians are taking an increasing interest in the story of ancient Rome. Its history and traditions they are coming to feel are a part of their own—an inspiration of definite political importance these last years since the beginning of the war with Turkey.

* **GALANTI—ZIPPEL—RAULICH.**

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| Manuale di storia | { | <i>del medio evo.</i> 476-1313. |
| | | <i>moderna d'Europa e specialmente d'Italia.</i> 1313-1748. |
| | | <i>contemporanea d'Europa e specialmente d'Italia.</i> 1750 ai nostri giorni. |

Torino: G. B. Paravia e C. 1909-1910. 5½" x 8½". 3 vols. pp. 472, 357, 433. L 11. for the set.

These three volumes grouped together give in consider-

able detail the history of Europe, and especially of Italy from 476 A.D. to the death of King Humbert in 1900. Each volume has been prepared by a specialist. All three are clearly written with admirable perspective. Maps accompany each volume. Written for the use of secondary schools.

- * ORSI, PIETRO. See also "Books for Children." *Breve storia d'Italia*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1911. 4" x 6". pp. 285. L 2.50.

A brief history of Italy from prehistoric times to the earthquake of 1908.

- * *Italia moderna*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1914. 5" x 7½". pp. 535. Illustrated, with three maps. L 7.50.

The history of Italy from 1750 to the close of 1913. The best and the most popular book of the sort available.

- * BOTTA, CARLO. 1766-1837. *Narrazioni di storia patria*. Edited by Prof. G. Finzi. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1897. 5" x 7½". pp. 249. L 1.75.

Contains 20 selections of the most famous passages of this famous historian, covering the story of Italy from the days of Alexander de'Medici to the coronation of Napoleon.

- * BERTOLINI, L. *Storia del risorgimento italiano*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1905. 4" x 6". pp. 208. L 1.50.

Admirable short account—perhaps the best within so few pages—of the whole struggle that ended in the creation of modern Italy—1814-1870.

- * LA VITA ITALIANA NEL RISORGIMENTO. 1815-1861. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 4¾" x 7". 12 vols. About pp. 175 each. L 1. each.

This little series covers in a very popular way the entire story of the struggle for the union of Italy, in the several points of history, letters, arts and sciences. It has been carefully prepared by the co-operation of some of the ablest living writers of Italy.

CARDUCCI, GIOSUÈ. See also "Literature and Education" and "Poetry." 1836-1907. *Lecture del risorgimento italiano*. 1749-1870. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 534. L 3.

Remarkable selection of interesting readings from original sources, showing the history and development of the ideas and of the literature of the Risorgimento—the rise, development and union of modern Italy.

- * CAVALLOTTI, FELICE. See also "Drama." 1842-1898. *Martirologio italiano*. Milano: Sonzogno. 1898. 4½" x 6½". pp. 106. L.30.

Cavallotti, killed in a duel in 1898, was a strange combination of idealist and rebel. He wrote many beautiful poems filled with patriotic ardor. This selected volume is of prose and is devoted to a few of the early martyrs of the great struggle for the independence and union of Italy.

- * ERRERA (R) and TRENTO (I). *Italia*. Milano: Giacomo Agnelli. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 562. L.3.

A patriotic reader carrying the motto: "To increase love through knowledge." It might carry the sub-title "Italy in Song and Story," for it tells of Italy's wonders and beauties, as described in famous passages of literature—the heroic things of the present as well as the past—the homely and lovely things, and not forgotten, an appealing note of human brotherhood. Side by side with the great authors of the past are the most brilliant writers of to-day. A model of a patriotic reader.

GOTTI, AURELIO. *Quadri e ritratti*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1910. 5½" x 8". pp. 378. L.2.50.

An exceedingly readable story of the creation of modern Italy, told chiefly in vivid sketches of the lives of its great men.

DE GUBERNATIS, ANGELO. 1840-1913. *L'Italia*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1911. 5½" x 8". pp. 337. L.2.

A clear and simply written book about Italy by a well-known historian and educator. The first part of the book is devoted to an account of the physical characteristics of Italy and local history of cities and provinces. About a hundred pages are given to the history of Italy, from the founding of Rome to the death of Victor Emanuel and a hundred pages are given to sketches of the lives of great Italians.

VALLARDI, ANTONIO. *Mezzo secolo di vita italiana*. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1911. 12" x 15". pp. 215. L.5.

Twenty-six popular, well informed articles, by specially qualified writers, abundantly illustrated and covering every phase of the development of Italy during the last fifty years: Politics, army, navy, industry, art, science, literature, journalism, religion, schools, finance.

SANTORO, CAV. AVV. MICHELE. *L'Italia nei suoi progressi economici dal 1860 al 1910*. Roma: Tipografia Popolare. 1911. 7" x 10". pp. 527. L 10.

A careful account of the economic progress of Italy made during a half century—in considerable part a detailed statistical study. Extremely interesting is the comparison between economic conditions in the old Italy and the new.

MOSSO, ANGELO. See also "Art and the Sciences." 1846-1910. *Vita moderna degli italiani*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 430. L 4.

A series of sympathetic studies by a distinguished scientist, dealing chiefly with emigration, and the economic and social problems affecting the peasantry and working people of Italy. A clear headed and charming book with a purpose: that the reader may know more accurately something of these problems that so vitally affect Italian national life, and that he may learn "to love the poor."

NITTI, FRANCESCO S. *L'Italia all'alba del secolo XX*. Torino: Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale. 1901. 5½" x 9". pp. 215. L 2.50.

"Italy at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." A collection of addresses to the young men of Italy by one of the ablest economists and constructive Italian statesmen of our time. Together they form a clear and purposeful statement of national resources, of national problems of population, political divisions and industry, and they have made a profound impression in Italy, inspiring for the practical progress of the nation. Signor Nitti was Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce during the last Ministry. His chief interests for many years have been the industrial development of his country—particularly southern Italy—the development of its water power, and emigration and education.

* NOVIKOW, GIACOMO. *La missione dell'Italia*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1903. 5" x 7½". pp. 339. L 3.

This book by the great Russian pacifist is celebrated in Italy. Written at a time of almost national pessimism, it furnished a scientific and practical analysis of economic, political and intellectual conditions, and became a true prophecy of the rapid advance of Italy during these last years. It showed Italy's capacity for leadership among Latins, based on the remarkable Italian progress in the Argentine, and it held that the union of Italy, not based on the subjugation of any part of the nation, is the type that can best be followed in a peaceful federation of Europe.

Description

- * ABBA, GIUSEPPE CESARE. See also "Books for Children."

Le Alpi nostre e
il Veneto montano.
il Monferrato.
il Piemonte.
la Lombardia montana tra la Sesia e l'Adda.
la Lombardia montana, Adda-Mincio.

Bergamo: Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche. 1901. 5" x 7½".
 5 vols. pp. 176, 172, 178, 170, 176. Well illustrated, with maps.
 L.60 each.

The Italian Alps, in their different divisions. First part general and same in all books. Second devoted to the section named in title. School books that make excellent reading. Topics, simply and very interestingly treated, are: geology, glaciers, crevasses, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, clouds, fauna, flora, tunnels, agriculture, hospices, famous passes, peoples, dialects and languages, history, cities, towns, traditions, famous men, art. poetry.

BACCELLI, ALFREDO. *Vette e ghiacci*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1901. 5" x 7½". pp. 216. Illustrated L.250.

Italy is so largely divided between mountain and shore, Italians are always interested in mountains. This title might be translated "mountain summits and fields of ice." It is almost entirely devoted to the Italian Alps, a healthy, enthusiastic outdoor book, filled with beauty of thought—not without humor.

REY, G. *Alpinismo acrobatico*. Torino: S. Lattes e C. 1914. 6" x 9". pp. 313. L.6.

A thrilling book of mountain climbing, beautifully illustrated.

- * VECCHI, A. V. See also "Books for Children."

L'Italia marinara e il lido della patria.
Liguria e Toscana.
Calabria, Ionica, Puglie e Marche.
Cilento, Calabria, Tirrena e Sicilia.
Lazio, Campania e Sardegna.
Romagna e Veneto.

Bergamo: Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche. 1901. 5" x 7½".
 5 vols.
 pp. 147, 151, 155, 152, 150, well illustrated. L.60 each.

Italy and the Sea. School books of splendid interest, exceedingly simple and readable. All Italians are inter-

ested in the sea as in the mountains. The first part of each volume is the same and is given to the general topics indicated by the series. The second and third parts deal with the particular section of the Italian sea coast suggested by the title. Each book has a clear map. Topics are of a great variety of interest: The geography, history and antiquities of the Italian coast, its towns and cities, industries and commerce, fisheries; the navy and merchant marine; salt making, coral, light houses and life saving, legends and descriptions, emigration; the physical, moral and economic influence of the sea.

- * STOPPANI, ANTONIO. 1824-1891. *Il bel paese*. Milano: L. F. Cogliati. 1908. 5" x 7". pp. 663. L. 2.

Stoppani was geologist, philosopher, priest. A famed and instructive book. Talks upon the natural beauties, the geology and physical geography of Italy. Very popular among young people. This is the 75th "economic edition."

- * CITTA' (LE) D'ITALIA ILLUSTRATE. (The Cities of Italy Illustrated). Milano: Sonzogno. 1908-1914. 8" x 11". 4 vols. pp. 96 to 104 each. L. 1.25 each. Already published: Roma, Milano, Venezia and Torino.

Give in brief and popular form the history of the great cities of Italy, including admirable descriptions of important monuments, good accounts for each city of its industry and commerce, education, charities, public service activities, population, traveller's guide. Profusely and carefully illustrated.

- * MOSCHINO, ETTORE. *La bella Napoli*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. Folio. L. 3.50.

A supplement to "L'Illustrazione" devoted to a description of Naples—the old city and the new, its monuments and life, beautifully illustrated.

CHIESI, GUSTAVO. *La Sicilia illustrata nella storia, nell'arte, nei paesi*. Milano: Sonzogno. 1892. 8½" x 12". pp. 720. L. 9.

A large and profusely illustrated book, still very satisfactory in spite of the date of its publication.

SAN GIULIANO, ANTONIO DI. *Condizioni presenti della Sicilia*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1896. 5" x 7½". pp. 225. L. 1.

Written nearly twenty years ago by the Marquis di San Giuliano, the brilliant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy's new cabinet. This book has maintained its importance not merely for historical reasons, but because

in spite of the progress and changes of recent years, in its most significant parts it still remains the best study of many economic and social conditions that seem permanent in Sicilian life.

PITRÈ, GIOVANNI. *Usi popolari*. Catania: Cav. N. Giannotta. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 250. L 1.

Very popular in Sicily. Deals with Sicilian folk lore and customs. Very well known, not only in Sicily, but also in Germany.

MARTINI, FERDINANDO. See also "Drama." *Nell'Africa italiana*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1895. 5" x 7½". pp. 357. L 2.

Succinct and interesting record of things seen in Eritrea, Italy's first African colony, on the Red Sea. It includes not only description of places and peoples—their character and customs—but a very careful study of the economic possibilities of the country. Martini was Governor-General of Eritrea for many years.

War With Turkey—Nationalism

BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. *Come siamo andati a Tripoli*. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 425. L 5.

Collection of letters and dispatches to "La Stampa" of Turin, written from Tripoli in the spring and autumn of 1911 (2 Apl. to 4 Nov.) Complete story of the conquest by an eye witness.

CORRADINI, ENRICO. Ablest and best known writer of Nationalism—in Italy these last years a movement of reaction against socialism and internationalist anti-patriotic ideals. He has been its precursor and apostle, calling for a greater faith in Italy and a more virile political policy.

La conquista di Tripoli. 5" x 7½". pp. 233. L 3.50.
Sopra le vie del nuovo impero. 5" x 7½". pp. 242. L 3.50.
Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912.

The first volume describes the capture of the city of Tripoli in a series of letters that were written on the scene at the time—6th October to 12th December, 1911. The second with the capture of the islands of the Aegean Sea and the problems created by the result of the African war, their moral value and effect on national character.

Both books are remarkable for their brilliant, vigorous, picturesque and eloquent writing.

La patria lontana. See "Fiction—Italian." Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 258. L 3.50.

The most popular of nationalist novels, inspired by lofty patriotism.

SIGHELE, SCIPIO. *Pagine nazionaliste.* 5" x 7½". pp. 244. L 3.50.

Il nazionalismo e i partiti politici. 5" x 7½". pp. 259. L 3.50
Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910 & 1911.

Books of Nationalist faith and propaganda, by the President of the first Nationalist Congress. Give the history of the movement and the development of Nationalist ideas with their application to the foreign and domestic politics of Italy.

Books of Literature and Education

- * DE AMICIS, EDMONDO. 1846-1908. *L'Idioma gentile*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 440. L3.50.
A simple, *readable*, witty, and to Italians and some others, an inspiring book of language. It drew from a Minister of Public Instruction a special letter to the heads of the secondary schools of Italy advising its diligent use. A book of patriotism, well loved for the love there is in it of native land and language. One of De Amicis' later books, but many times reprinted.
- * FERRARI, VITTORIO. *Letteratura italiana, moderna e contemporanea*. 1748-1911. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1911. 4¼" x 6". pp. 340. L3.
A convenient little manual of modern Italian literature. By far the best of its kind.
- * PIZZI, ITALO. *Storia della letteratura italiana*. Torino: Hans Rinck. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 413. L3.
One of the best brief accounts of Italian literature from its beginnings to the date of publication.
- CARACCIOLLO, FRANCESCO. *Antologia italiana di prosa e poesia*. Torino: G. B. Paravia e C. 1902. 5" x 8". pp. 389. L3.
An exceedingly interesting and useful anthology of Italian prose and verse, arranged in strictly chronological order. Has a very attractive popular character.
- MESTICA, ENRICO. *Antologia letteraria*. Torino: G. B. Paravia e C. 1905. 5" x 8". pp. 672. L3.
An anthology of prose and verse, very useful as a companion volume to the preceding book of Caracciolo's. The selections of famous passages of the most diverse sorts are here arranged entirely according to literary classifications.
- * MORANDI, LUIGI. *Lettture educative*. Città di Castello: S. Lapi. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 350. L2.
Prose e poesie italiane. Città di Castello: S. Lapi. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 828. L3.50.
Two famous school readers. When they first appeared, the objection was made that they were so interesting

that the children would read them out of school, and so find nothing of fresh interest in them in the class room. "I hope so," said the author, "and I hope that their fathers and mothers will read them, too." And so it proved. "Teaching good and useful things" as well as reading, the first of these books consists of selections from the best of the world's literature, Franklin, Cervantes, Sterne, Heine, with the greatest Italian authors of all time, and journalists of today. The second is an anthology that mirrors the life of modern Italy. Both have a wealth of lively anecdotes; they contain a large amount of practical information about history, geography, social and political life, hygiene, agriculture, industry and literature. With a very inspiring note of hero-worship and patriotism, their importance from the humanitarian side brought them special approval from the Peace Congress of Berne.

- * CARDUCCI, GIOSUÈ, & BRILLI, UGO. *Letture italiane*. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1898. 4¾" x 7½". pp. 759. L 3. An anthology of prose and verse of very unusual selections from the great masters of Italian style, chosen by the poet and critic with his characteristic enthusiasm and broad knowledge, in order "to accustom young people to the reading, to the understanding and to the love of the great writers, who are classics because they were first of all Italians."

CARDUCCI, GIOSUÈ. 1836-1907. *Prose*. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1911. 5½" x 7¾". India paper. pp. 1486. Bound. L 10.

Comprehensive collection of his prose writings—those the author himself judged significant "in literary or political history." In prose Carducci is considered the ablest literary critic of modern Italy—polished, nervous, clear—as in his poetry, classic in form, master of language. Powerful controversialist, using always irony and humor.

CARLYLE, THOMAS. *Gli eroi*. (Heroes and Hero Worship). Translated by Maria Pezzè Pascolato, Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1912. 5" x 7". pp. 327. L 2.50.

D'ANNUNZIO, GABRIELE. See also "Poetry." *Prose scelte*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 399. L 4.

Some 50 pages consist of selections from essays and addresses. The remainder of the volume is given to selections from his novels. Characteristic and popular pas-

sages showing every side of this remarkable stylist at his best, including admirable examples of his great descriptive power.

- * DE AMICIS, EDMONDO. 1846-1908. *Lecture scelte*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 340. L. 2.

Selection of his most popular prose—widely read stories and description.

Ricordi d'infanzia e di scuola. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 444. L. 4.

Chiefly recollections and stories of childhood and youth. Contains a number of his famous short stories.

Fra scuola e casa. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 437. L. 4.

Like "Ricordi d'infanzia," a book of sketches and stories.

La carrozza di tutti. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 476. L. 4.

"Not exactly a novel—a series of pictures, of observations, of studies of modern life and all the questions of the day, but pleasant enough to include stories of Anatole France and tales of Mark Twain."

ESOPO. *Favole*. (Fables). Milano: Sonzogno. 1910. 4½" x 6½". pp. 95. L. 30.

FIORETTI DI SAN FRANCESCO E IL CANTICO DEL SOLE. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 335. L. 1.50.

"The Little Flowers of St. Francis," a collection of popular and monastic legends, very simply and devoutly describing the life of peace and love and compassion toward all God's creatures, lived by the great saint of the middle ages.

GIACOSA, GIUSEPPE. See also "Drama." *Conferenze e discorsi*. Milano: L. F. Cogliati. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 291. L. 3.25.

A book of lectures and addresses by the brilliant Piedmontese dramatist.

KIDD, BENJAMIN. *L'evoluzione sociale*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1904. 5" x 7". pp. 320. L. 3.

A complete translation of Kidd's most important book, which is still much read in Europe.

LEOPARDI, GIACOMO. See also "Poetry." 1798-1837. *Le prose morali*. Edited by Ildebrando della Giovanna. Firenze: G. C. Sansoni. 1912. 5¼" x 7¾". pp. 409. L2.50.

Leopardi was great as a prose writer as well as a poet. This volume includes his best dialogues and the "Thoughts." Here, as always, he is "the great solitary of pessimism." His writing, particularly in the "Thoughts", is clear, incisive, effective, often profound. He covers a wide range of subjects in a vigorous, and frequently stimulating way.

- * LESSONA, MICHELE. 1823-1894. *Volere è potere*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 496. L3.

"Will is power" is a well known book of high educational value, written for young men. Lessona was prominent as a scientist, was the translator of Darwin, and, as Carducci said, "learned in many arts." He had broad and generous and noble views of life,—ideals that he made most effective in this best of all his books, whose lively pages never seem to lose their inspiration for the young men of Italy.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO. *Il principe ed altri scritti politici*. Edited by Francesco Costèro. Milano: Sonzogno. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 336. L1.50.

This excellent little edition contains not only "The Prince"—always interesting and always eagerly discussed—but the important Dialogue of the Art of War, and other significant selections from his political writings. Machiavelli stands high among the Italian classical writers. His knowledge of the science of government was unrivalled. Keenly and profoundly he knew human nature. Because of his clearness, brevity, precision, limpid reasoning, he is still used as a model in the schools. And Machiavelli also has a popular quality of high patriotic appeal.

MAETERLINCK, MAURIZIO. *La saggezza e il destino*. Translated by Enrico Malvani. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1910. 5" x 8". pp. 302. L3.50.

The translation of one of the most popular of Maeterlinck's books of essays: "Wisdom and Destiny."

- * MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE. 1805-1872. *Doveri dell'uomo*. Roma: Commissione Editrice degli Scritti di Giuseppe Mazzini, via Torino, 122. 1905. 4¾" x 7". pp. 96. L.15.

Selected by the Italian Government to be widely used in the public schools of Italy as best representing the

thought of Mazzini, the great "world apostle of liberty," bearing on the formation of character in the young. On broad and religious lines.

SETTEMBRINI, LUIGI. 1812-1876. *Pagine scelte*. Selected by Francesco Torraca. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 175. L 1.80.

Admirable example of books of selections used in the schools of Italy. This from the works of a great patriot and literary character of the Risorgimento is made up of descriptions, stories, letters, historical sketches, recollections, in a style that is simple, clear, rapid, colloquial.

SPENCER, HERBERT. *Educazione intellettuale, morale e fisica*. Translated by Sofia Fortini-Santarelli. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 220. L 1.30.

TEDESCO, PROF. LUIGI. *Il mare: Antologia di prose e poesie*. 2 vols. (I & III). Savona: D. Bertolotto e C. 1896. 5½" x 8". pp. 546, 432. L 2.25 and L 2, respectively.

Written for the young men of Italy: Attractive to people like the Italians, that in many provinces are almost wholly men of the sea. It seems as if he had searched out everything about the sea in all modern literature that is beautiful either in form or thought; for this anthology includes not merely descriptions and stories, heroic deeds, strange sights, but biographies of great sailors and marine inventors, thoughts and proverbs of the sea, famous voyages. For those who love "the traditions of the sea, that inspire a holy and lofty ideal for the new destinies that the sea reserves for our Italy."

FICTION

Italian

The novels given in the following list include a selection of the famous books of Italian fiction—among them famous patriotic books that are always read and always popular. To these have been added a certain number of the simplest and most popular works of more recent fiction.

* **BARRILI, ANTON GIULIO.** 1836-1908.

Versatile and popular writer of many novels—pleasant and simple love stories, attractively written. Widely read, and, in Italy, especially recommended to young ladies.

L'olmo e Pedera. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 328. L1.

Cuor di ferro e cuor d'oro. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 286, 274. L1. each.

One of the most widely read of Barrili's novels.

CANTÙ, CESARE. 1805-1895. *Margherita Pusterla.* Firenze: A. Salani. 1908. 5" x 7½". pp. 393. L1.

A famous historical novel of the days of the Viscontis, written by the historian, Cantù, in prison. Exciting tale of conspiracies and misfortunes, but full of lofty and noble sentiments. Almost a classic.

CAPUANA, LUIGI. See "Books for Children." *Passa l'amore.* Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 343. L3.50.

Thirteen delightful short stories. Capuana has been called the de Maupassant of Italy. By many he is considered the best short story writer of Italy. He is a Sicilian, but his stories are popular with all Italians.

CARCANO, GIULIO. 1812-1884. *Angiola Maria.* Milano: Cesare Cioffi. n. d. 5" x 7¼". pp. 319. L4.

Very popular historical novel of the old fashioned sentimental sort. There is something of Scott in it, something of Manzoni, of whom Carcano was the friend, and devoted follower.

- * CASTELNUOVO, ENRICO. Very popular writer of many novels, which are simple and easy in form, with well drawn characters taken from daily life. For the purity of his work, Castelnovo is compared to Barrili, and he is, as they say in Italy, most "simpatico." His two most popular books, perhaps, are:

Dal primo piano alla soffita. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½": pp. 316. L2.
L'onorevole Paolo Leonforte. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 352. L2.

- * CORRADINI, ENRICO. *La patria lontana.* See "Italy—War with Turkey—Nationalism."

- * D'AZEGLIO, MASSIMO. 1798-1866. *Ettore Fieramosca.* Firenze: Successori Le Monnier. 1895. 4¾" x 7". pp. 255. Bound L1.

D'Azeglio's first novel—a historical romance, written with the patriotic purpose, as he said, "to put fire into the souls of Italians." Instantly popular, "it made hearts beat with a new love of country."

Viccolò De'Lapi. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier. 1909. 4¾" x 7". pp. 594. Bound L1.75.

D'Azeglio's second novel, also historical and patriotic,— "to stir to flames the fires of patriotism."

- * DE AMICIS, EDMONDO. 1846-1908. *La vita militare.* Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 453. L1. Better paper L4.

Stories and sketches of military life—in large part recollections of his service as officer in the army. With "Cuore" (See "Books for Children") most famous of all his books. Contains pages widely known and loved.

DELEDDA, GRAZIA. *Anime oneste.* Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 3½" x 5½". pp. 273. L3.

The first novel of this talented Sardinian authoress, written in the purest Tuscan; dealing almost entirely with the primitive people of Sardinia, and abounding in local color. One writer says that this has "all the charm of an unpremeditated autobiography."

Genere. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 322. L3.50.

One of the best of her novels, and characteristic of the many of them that are inclined to be sad.

I giuochi della vita (and other stories). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 321. L3.50.

- * FARINA, SALVATORE. *Tesoro di donna*. Torino: Società Tipografico—Editrice Nazionale. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 380. L 3.50.

One of the best known novels of this popular writer—admired for his simple and natural plots and his pleasant and moving stories, not without humor. "Wholesome reading" is the comment of Ferrari.

Amore bendato. Milano: Galli. 1895. 5" x 7½". pp. 207. L 2.50.

Il signor Io. Torino: Società Tipografico—Editrice Nazionale. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 189. L 1.50.

Pe' belli occhi della gloria. Torino: Società Tipografico—Editrice Nazionale. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 294. L 3.50.

- * FOGAZZARO, ANTONIO. 1842-1911. *Piccolo mondo antico*. Milano: Baldini e Castoldi. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 470. L 5.

By many considered the first of recent Italian writers of fiction. An idealist, "noble and dignified," says Pizzi, "even in his comic passages." This and "Piccolo mondo moderno" are his best and most popular novels. Lively and patriotic stories.

Piccolo mondo moderno. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 461. L 5.

FUCINI, RENATO ("NERI TANFUCIO"). See also "Poetry." *Le veglie di Neri—Paesi e figure della campagna toscana*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 239. Illustrated. L 2.50.

Book of delightful short stories of the Tuscan countryside—filled with local color, and the clear air of the hills—witty and gay. A book of good fellowship, marked above all by Fucini's happy way of becoming democratically a countryman himself.

GIOVAGNOLI, RAFFAELLO. *Spartaco*. Milano: Pao Carrara. 1889. 5" x 7½". 2 vols. pp. 427, 412. L 2.50 each.

Of the school of Manzoni. This is the best of his series dealing with subjects of ancient Rome.

- * GROSSI, TOMMASO. 1791-1853. *Marco Visconti*. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier. 1911. 4¾" x 7". pp. 415. Bound. L 1.75.

A story of the 14th century. A sentimental melancholy romance—the author a close friend of Manzoni. Always popular.

- * GUERRAZZI, F. D. 1804-1873. *Assedio di Firenze*. Milano: Bietti. n. d. 4" x 6". 2 vols. pp. 275, 291. L 1.60 for the two.

The most fiery and warlike of the many popular novelists who powerfully helped the union of Italy. He wrote this particular book, he said, because he was unable to fight a battle.

- * MANZONI, ALESSANDRO. See also "Poetry." 1785-1873. *I promessi sposi*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 575. L 1.

This simple, thrilling love story of peasants is the greatest novel of Italy. After its publication in 1825, when Manzoni told Sir Walter Scott that he had had his inspiration from him, Scott gracefully replied: "In that case I consider 'I promessi sposi' my best work." And Goethe declared his belief that no greater heights could be reached in fiction. It was the first readable novel printed in Italy, and its humor and simplicity made wide appeal. Its simplicity indeed gave literature to the common people, and so far created a popular language for the new Italy, that it has been said that no writer since Dante has rendered greater services to the Italian tongue.

MISASI, N. *Racconti calabresi*. Napoli: Salvatore Romano. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 200. L 1.50.

A collection of stories of Calabria, very vividly recalling the days of the brigands.

- * NIEVO, IPPOLITO. 1832-1861. *Le confessioni d'un ottuagenario*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1908. 5" x 7½". 3 vols. pp. 314, 303, 339. L 1. each.

This political romance written by a young soldier of Garibaldi's is coming into new popularity in Italy.

NOVELLINO, IL. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 135. L 1.

A quaint book of short medieval tales, written in the thirteenth century. For its simple and interesting character and beautiful style always widely read. Italian critics are fond of calling it "a golden book."

- * PALADINI DI FRANCIA, STORIA DEI. Piacenza: Pontremolese. 1910. 5" x 7½", abridged. pp. 351. L 3.50.

Extremely popular with the common people. The romances of chivalry, which form the basis of most mari-onette plays in Italy, are usually either taken from this work, or from the book which follows: "I reali di Francia."

- * REALI, (I) DI FRANCIA (ANDREA DI JACOPO DA BARBERINO). Firenze: A. Salani. 1908. 5" x 7½". pp. 548. Illustrated L 3.

Elaborate prose romance of chivalry, of a heroic sort, written in the fifteenth century. Symonds says it has never ceased to be the most widely popular of all books written in Italian.

- * ROVETTA, GEROLAMO. See also "Drama." 1854-1910. One of the most popular of Italian novelists, both idealist and realist. His novels are clever in plot, swiftly moving, filled with color and gaiety. The two chosen are among his best.

Il processo Montegù. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1897. 5" x 7½". pp. 306. L 1.

Sott'acqua. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1883. 5" x 7½". pp. 273. L 3.50.

- * RUFFINI, GIOVANNI. 1807-1881. *Lorenzo Benoni.* Milano. Luigi Trevisini, n. d. 5½" x 8½". pp. 495. L 3.

A political romance originally written in English—largely autobiographical—which was powerful in winning English sympathy for the cause of Italian unity. Ruffini was a friend and fellow exile of Mazzini, who appears in the book in the character of Fantasio.

Dottor Antonio. Firenze: A. Salani. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 272. L 1.

Originally written in English like "Lorenzo Benoni," with which it must be read. Records Ruffini's story, the story of his brothers, the tragedy of his family and his country, of the group of young liberals who surrounded Mazzini—the picture of the conspiracies for liberty in Italy from their beginning to 1848.

- * SALGARI, EMILIO. 1863-1911. See "Books for Children." The thrilling books of Salgari are almost as popular among grown-ups, as among boys.

SERAO, MATILDE. See also "Travel." *Paese di cuccagna.* Napoli: Francesco Perrella. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 479. L 4.

Her best book. A true and imaginative picture of Neapolitan life, social classes, customs. Fanciful, vivacious, showing keen powers of observation.

VERGA, GIOVANNI.

A powerful realist, describes the peasant life of Sicily, with much local color. He is fond of depicting the sombre and violent side of Sicilian life.

Storia di una capinera. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1907. 3½" x 5½". pp. 250. L 3.

Cavalleria rusticana. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 267. L 3.

Basis of the well known opera by Mascagni. Contains several other popular short stories.

Mastro don Gesualdo. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 333. L 3.50.

Fiction Translated Into Italian From Other Languages

Even our Italian immigrants who have little or no education usually have a vague consciousness of the glories of Italian literature, and you will occasionally find a man who is quite illiterate, reciting some bit of Tasso or Dante. But there are still large numbers of them who know nothing of their own literature and develop here a habit of reading. Their children, ardent little Americans through the power of our public schools, often lead them to select books that are translations of our own classics,—sometimes school classics, sometimes very simple children's books. In this way "Robinson Crusoe" and "Ivanhoe" have achieved a very marked popularity in a number of our libraries. This suggests that a helpful introduction to things American may often be had through American novels and tales, many of which have now been translated into Italian. The best of these have been chosen, and grouped with the best of the world's fiction.

BELLAMY, E. *Nell'anno 2000*. (Looking Backward). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 308. L1.

BUNYAN, JOHN. *Il pellegrinaggio del cristiano*. (Pilgrim's Progress). Translated by Stanislao Bianciardi. Firenze: Tipografia Claudiana. 1904. 5" x 7½". pp. 374. L1.50.

* CERVANTES, MICHELE—DI SAAVEDRA. *Don Chisciotte della Mancia*. (Don Quixote). Milano: Sonzogno. 1911. 4½" x 7". pp. 395. L1.50.

* CLEMENS, S. L. (MARK TWAIN). See "Books for Children." *Le avventure di Tom Sawyer*. Firenze: R. Bernabod e Figlio, 1911. 6" x 8½". pp. 133. Illustrated. L95. *Racconti umoristici*. Translated by Livia Bruni. Torino: S. Lattes e C. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 180. Illustrated. L2.50. A selection of well known stories illustrating the author's characteristic humor.

* COOPER, J. F. *La spia*. (The Spy). Milano: Cesare Cioffi. n. d. 5" x 7½". pp. 319. L2.

- * CRAWFORD, F. M. *Saracinesca*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1898. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 299, 283. L1. each.

"Saracinesca," and its sequels, "Sant'Ilario" and "Don Orsino," have proved very popular in Italy, as stories of Italian life. They cover the period 1865-1887. One of the characters in the story is Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State to Pius IX.

Sant'Ilario. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 284, 274. L1. each.

Don Orsino. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 294, 324. L1. each.

Corleone. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1900. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 308, 329. L1. each.

"Corleone" is enjoying a popularity in Italy second only to the "Saracinesca" series.

DAUDET, ALPHONSE. *Tartarino di Tarascona*. Firenze: A. Salani. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 230. L. 75.

Tartarino sulle Alpi. Firenze: A. Salani. 1904. 5" x 7½". pp. 223. L. 75.

- * DEFOE, DANIEL. *Robinson Crusoe*. See "Books for Children." In this version also popular with adults.

DICKENS, CHARLES. See "Books for Children." *Cantico di natale*. (Christmas Carol). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1888. 3½" x 5". pp. 237. L. 3.

Memorie di Davide Copperfield. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 357, 356. L1. each.

- * DUMAS, ALEXANDER. *Monte Cristo*. Firenze: A. Salani. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 1076, Illustrated. L. 4.

I tre moschettieri. (Three Musketeers). Firenze: A. Salani. 1900. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 265, 248. L1. each.

Venti anni dopo. (Twenty Years After). Milano: Bietti. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 351. L. 2.50.

ELIOT, GEORGE. *Romola*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1906. 8½" x 12". pp. 135. L. 5.

This inconveniently shaped volume is the only form in which *Romola* may now be had in Italian.

FRANCE, ANATOLE. *Il delitto di Silvestro Bonnard*. (The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 299. L. 1.

- HUGO, VICTOR. *Nostra Donna di Parigi*. (Notre Dame de Paris). Firenze: A. Salani. 1903. 5" x 7½". pp. 431. Illustrated. L.1.50.
- * *I miserabili*. (Les Miserables). Milano: Bietti. 1914. 6½" x 9½". pp. 659. Illustrated. L.3.50.
- LOTI, PIERRE. *Pescatori d'Islanda*. (An Iceland Fisherman). Firenze: A. Salani. 1900. 5" x 7½". pp. 253. L.1.
- * LYTTON, BULWER. *Ultimi giorni di Pompei*. (Last Days of Pompeii). Milano: Baldini e Castoldi. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 278. L.1.50.
- * MILLE E UNA NOTTE. (Arabian Nights). Translated by Armando Dominici. Firenze: A. Salani. 1908. 5" x 7". pp. 1018. L.4.
- * POE, EDGAR ALLEN. *Racconti straordinari*. Translated by G. A. Santini. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 6" x 8½". pp. 127. Illustrated. L.95.
- Nuovi racconti straordinari*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1909. 6" x 8½". pp. 135. Illustrated. L.95.
- These two volumes include most of Poe's famous stories.
- * SCOTT, SIR WALTER. *Lucia di Lammermoor*. (The Bride of Lammermoor). Firenze: A. Salani. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 377. L.1.20.
- This is popular among Italian readers, because it was taken as the basis of the story in Donizetti's opera.
- Ivanhoe*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 7" x 10½". pp. 677. L.5.
- SIENKIEWICZ, H. *Quo vadis*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 379. L.1.
- STERNE, LAWRENCE. *Viaggio sentimentale*. (Sentimental Journey). Milano: Sonzogno. 1910. 4½" x 6½". pp. 124. L.30.
- STEVENSON, R. L. *Rapito*. (Kidnapped). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 294. L.1.
- * STOWE, HARRIET B. *La capanna dello zio Tom*. (Uncle Tom's Cabin). Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 6" x 8½". pp. 256. Illustrated. L.95.
- * SUTTNER, BARONESS VON. *Abbasso le armi!* (Lay Down Your Arms). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 282, 298. L.1. each.
- A translation of Baroness von Suttner's moving novel that in Italian, as in so many other languages, has had a profound effect in the cause of international peace.

- * SWIFT, JONATHAN. *Viaggi di Gulliver*. (Gulliver's Travels). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1896. 5" x 7½". pp. 285. Illustrated. L 1.50.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM M. *La fiera della vanità*. (Vanity Fair). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 3 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 324, 335, 299. L 2. each.

TOLSTOI, L. *Anna Karenine*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1904. 2 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 319, 321. L 1. each.

Guerra e pace. (War and Peace). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 4 vols. 5" x 7½". pp. 323, 323, 295, 306. L 1. each.

TURGHENIEFF, I. *Vergini terre*. (Virgin Soil). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1902. 5" x 7½". pp. 340. L 1.

- * VERNE, J. *Cinque settimane in pallone*. (Five Weeks in a Balloon). Milano: Bietti. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 254. L 1.50.

Viaggio al centro della terra. (A Journey to the Center of the Earth). Milano: Bietti. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 254. L 1.50.
20.000 leghe sotto i mari. (Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea). Milano: Paolo Carrara. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 634. Illustrated. L 5.

Il giro del mondo in ottanta giorni. (Around the World in Eighty Days). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 315. L 1.

VOLTAIRE, F. *Candido*. (Candide). Milano: Sonzogno. 1909. 4½" x 6½". pp. 108. L 30.

- * WALLACE, LEW. *Ben Hur*. Milano: Baldini e Castoldi. 1902. 5" x 7½". pp. 483. L 4.

WELLS, H. G. *Nei giorni della cometa*. (In the Days of the Comet). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 353. L 3.

La guerra nell'aria. (The War in the Air). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 424. L 3.

Novelle straordinarie. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1905. 6½" x 10". pp. 213. L 3.

A collection of strange stories.

Books for Children

Italian children in this country learn English so very quickly that the use of children's books in Italian is somewhat limited. But still they will often be the best introduction to the library, for those children who have learned to read before coming to America. Such books will also serve very valuably to help these little folk retain a knowledge of their own language. This is not only important for the practical use of knowing Italian as well as English. It is even more important because it will foster in them a respect and love for the land of their race, which they so promptly lose in their speedy Americanization. To preserve this respect and love will help bridge the gulf that quickly divides parents and children among our immigrants.

Italians have an actual cult for children, and this is well shown in the great number of admirable books, especially written for them. Among these there are many that combine definite educational value with stories of thrilling interest. And recently many translations have been made of children's books from other languages. A selection of all of these has been included in our list and here no asterisks are needed.

ABBA, CESARE. *Storia dei Mille*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1904. 6½" x 10". pp. 212. Illustrated. L 3. A cheaper edition at L 2. is now available.

A stirring story of the Revolution in Italy, written for children.

ALCOTT, LOUISA M. *Piccole donne*. (Little Women). Lanciano: R. Carabba. 1914. 5" x 7½". 2 vols. pp. 341, 379. L 2. each.

ANDERSEN, H. C. *Novelle*. (Fairy Tales). Translated by Giuseppe Fanciullo. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 2 vols. 6" x 8½". pp. 121, 125. Illustrated. L 95 each.

BACCINI, IDA. *Memorie di un pulcino*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 115. L 1.

The story of a chicken is the most widely popular book in Italy for small children. See also "Biography."

Cristoforo Colombo. Torino: G. B. Paravia e C. 1909. 5" x 7½". Bound. pp. 47. L 1.

The story of Columbus written for children.

BARRIE, J. M. *Peter Pan*. Translated by F. C. Ageno. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1913. 7" x 9½". pp. 142. Illustrated and bound. L.6.

CAPUANA, LUIGI. *C'era una volta*. (Once upon a Time). Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 315. L.2.50.

Capuana is very popular not only as the author of charming short stories for grown ups, but as a writer for children and especially for boys.

Scurpiddu. Torino: G. B. Paravia e C. 1907. 6½" x 9½". pp. 172. Illustrated. L.3.

Book for boys, recommended by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction—also recommended by the delight with which the boys themselves read about the boy Scurpiddu.

CLEMENS, S. L. (MARK TWAIN). *Le avventure di Tom Sawyer*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 6" x 8½". pp. 133. Illustrated. L.95.

"COLLODI, C." (LORENZINI, C.) *Avventure di Pinocchio*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 300. L.2.50.

A famous book for small boys.

Racconti delle fate. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 267. L.2.

Translation of a collection of fairy tales: Little Red Riding Hood, Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, Hop o' My Thumb, Beauty and the Beast, etc.

"CORDELIA." (VIRGINIA TEDESCHI). *Piccoli eroi*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 290. L.2.

The 55th edition of this extremely popular book for children (9-14 years), teaching them life through the lessons of life itself. Romance of science and modern industry, humble heroes, unknown sacrifices, inspiring readings—open air fun.

DE AMICIS, EDMONDO. 1846-1908. *Cuore*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 340. L.2.

One of the most famous of all books for boys. Translated into nearly every modern language. The edition here listed is the 618th.

DEFOE, DANIEL. *Robinson Crusoe*. Firenze: A. Salani. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 545. L.2.

DICKENS, CHARLES. *Cantico di natale*. (Christmas Carol). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1888. 3½" x 5". pp. 237. L 3.

GRIMM (BROTHERS). *Novelle*. Translated by B. Vettori. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1911. 6" x 8½". pp. 128. Illustrated. L.95.

A selection from the old familiar fairy tales.

KIPLING, RUDYARD. *Il libro delle bestie*. (Just So Stories). Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1913. 7" x 10". pp. 165. Well illustrated. L 3.50.

MARCO POLO. 1254-1323. *I viaggi*. (The Voyages). Milano: Sonzogno. 1906. 4½" x 7". pp. 148. L.30.

In this edition the language has been carefully modernized.

ORSI, PIETRO. *Come fu fatta l'Italia*. (Might be translated: How Italy Became a Nation). Torino: Società Tipografica—Editrice Nazionale. 1914. 4¾" x 7¼". pp. 233. Illustrated. Bound. L 3.

This story of the great struggle for the union of Italy is so popularly written that it should prove very interesting to children.

SALGARI, EMILIO. 1863-1911. *La scimitarra di Budda*. (The Scimitar of Buddha). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 6½" x 10". pp. 251. Illustrated. L 3.

Salgari is the Jules Verne of Italy. His stories are usually of wild adventure and imagined wonders of science applied to life. Extremely popular and this is one of the most read of all his many books. It was first published in a paper for children.

La città dell'oro. (The City of Gold). Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1898. 6½" x 10". pp. 365. Illustrated. L 3.

Another of Salgari's early stories—widely read.

Il re dell'aria. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1907. 6½" x 10". pp. 324. Illustrated. L 3.50.

In this "The King of the Air" they say that Salgari invented the first dirigible of fiction.

SETON, ERNEST THOMPSON. *Animali eroi*. Translated by Laura Torretta. Milano: L. F. Cogliati. 1910. 6" x 8". pp. 346. L 5.50.

Well printed on good paper with the original illustrations. A collection of nine of the best of Seton's stories of animals.

SOCCHI, ETTORE. *Umili eroi della patria e dell'umanità*. Milano: Libreria Editrice Nazionale. 1903. 5" x 7½". pp. 232. L.2.

This book of "humble heroes of our country and of humanity" is chiefly concerned with the desperate struggle of the Revolution in Italy. A simple and beautiful book—few books so well known popularly; not written to glorify war but to glorify the nobility of sacrifice, the giving of life by the humble for a noble end—not stories of the aristocracy of heroism. Highly educational these tales—from that of Goretti, the clown, to Federigo Comandini, the peasant.

"VAMBA." (LUIGI BERTELLI). *Ciondolino*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 228. L.2.50.

In "Ciondolino" a boy becomes an ant, and learns the habits and customs of ant life. The author is a naturalist, humorist, journalist. This little book has been highly praised by scientists, and boys like it so well that it has gone through many editions.

VECCHI, A. V. *Racconti di mare e di guerra*. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1903. 5" x 7½". pp. 276. L.2.

These stories largely of the sea, were written with the object of interesting children, through dramatic tales, in science and nature, and of inspiring them with interest in animals and affection for them.

VIDOTTO, GIACOMO. *Garibaldi*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1899. 4¾" x 7¼". pp. 110. L.75.

The life story of Garibaldi told for children.

Poetry

Italians have not lost, as we have, the habit of reading poetry and loving it. They have a national fondness for verse, shared by cultured and uncultured alike. In its humblest forms, simple songs and refrains of a hundred kinds, elemental poetry is linked with music. A Roman gardener of my acquaintance finds his chief delight in composing sonorous octaves. And in line with Homeric tradition is the Calabrian discovery of a friend. "My uncle is a poet," proudly proclaimed the waiter. "You must let me see one of his books," said my friend. "But he cannot write and so they have never been printed." Declamation revealed an undoubted epic!

Owing to the great number and unusual excellence of the Italian poets, the selection of a necessarily short list presents unusual difficulties—particularly in dealing with the poets of the Risorgimento. Many important, many popular names have been omitted in order that this selection might not lose a certain essential proportion. But if Berchet and Cavallotti, Monti and Prati, and many others fail of a special title, they will all be found in their best work in the fine anthology of Barbiera.

In any list of poetry such as this, popularity must be a determining thing. And so I have included a selection of popular poets of dialect. Of these, particularly living writers, Italy has many, for every part of the country has its own poet in dialect, who sometimes in comic and satirical vein, sometimes seriously and nobly, mirrors the simple life of his province. Work and love, death and adventure are his theme. His characters are peasant and priest, petty provincial officials, the hundred classes of townfolk, the conscript boys doing service in army and navy. The dialect of one province is often almost unintelligible beyond its narrow boundaries, yet very remarkably, in one way or another, nearly all of these poets give evidence of the traditional and fundamental Italian unity that has at last made one people of the men of all provinces.

The Italian is very fond of reading poetry aloud and those who cannot read, as well as many who can, listen delightedly. For this custom—a classical inheritance—and for many readers, the simpler and more dramatic poetry should be chosen. But dialect poets like Pascarella

and Martoglio, or a stern sentimentalist like Rapisardi, or Leopardi's "Ginestra" may make more appeal than Tasso. I have found Dante many times in the hands of workmen. Some will be fond of De Amicis, and Ada Negri—some thrilled with the patriotic "Garibaldian Rhapsodies" of Marradi.

ALEARDI, ALEARDO. 1814-1878. *Canti*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 499. L 4.

This poet appeals to many for his marked moral and religious qualities. His harmonious and dignified verses often strike a national note. But on the whole a sentimental and melancholy bard.

- * ALFIERI, VITTORIO. See "Biography." *Vite e rime scelte*. See also "Drama."

ALIGHIERI, DANTE. 1265-1321.

In the case of Dante alone has it seemed necessary to describe a choice of editions to meet different needs. His greatness as a world classic calls for no note in this book. But for Italians it is not merely that he was their first and greatest writer—in a literary sense almost the creator of their language. Throughout the centuries he has represented the best in character and ideals to which they have looked. And national love and reverence have given him the popular name of "Padre Dante."

Tutte le opere di Dante Alighieri. Edited by Dr. E. Moore. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1904. 5½" x 8". pp. 490. \$2.25.

A complete edition of all the works of Dante in one volume. Handy, scholarly. Without notes except index of proper names and notable things mentioned.

La divina commedia. Edited, with notes by G. A. Scartazzini. Milano: Uirico Hoepli. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 1047 & 124. L 6.

Contains full notes of the famous Dante scholar and a *rimario*—an index of verses arranged according to their rhymes. A mine of learning in the literature of Dante and his commentators—abridged for school use from greater work. On this work Scartazzini lavished the love and labor of a life time. In one form or another it has been the standard and most generally used edition for more than a generation.

- * *La divina commedia*. Edited, with notes by Francesco Torraca. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1908. 5" x 7½". pp. 952. L 4.50.

Very popular in Italy for schools and general reading. Torraca's chief care is to make plain Dante's meaning

and to "collect and explain" the secrets of his art. Torraca is a brilliant and accomplished man of letters and his notes are full of literary and human interest. The best edition for general use, where notes are needed.

- * *La divina commedia*. Illustrated by Gustave Doré, with the notes of E. Camerini. Milano: Sonzogno. 1911. 10" x 14". pp. 688. L 10.

Doré's illustrations make this a very eagerly chosen book in libraries.

- * ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO. 1474-1533. *L'Orlando furioso*. Edited by Augusto Romizi. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 542. L 3.50.

The great poet of Italy who has been most widely and delightfully read by people of every class. The "Orlando Furioso" is, so some believe, the human comedy grotesquely staged in the world of chivalry. The stories of knights and ladies, the wars of Christians and Saracens, bloody catastrophes, delicate sentimentalities, incantations, visits with Dante in the Inferno, with St. John to the moon, all verging from tragic to comic, from majestic to simple, make such alluring reading that Barette said the wonderful pleasure of it ought to be allowed only as a prize and recompense to those who render their country a great service.

- * BARBIERA, RAFFAELLO. *I poeti italiani del secolo XIX*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 1400. Bound and illustrated with portraits. L 10.

Unquestionably the best anthology of the Italian poets of the Nineteenth Century. It contains an excellent introduction, biographical sketches, notes and full indices. Every school is well represented: Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Symbolism. There is a particularly good selection of the poets of the Risorgimento. For a number of well known poets nearly all their best work is included and there is a notable selection of important verse by little known poets not to be found in any other anthology.

- * CARDUCCI, GIOSUÈ. 1836-1907. *Poesie*. 1850-1900. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1911. 5½" x 7¾". pp. 1075. Bound. India paper. L 10.

Foremost poet of modern Italy. Deliberately classic in style and form. In spirit modern and national. Beauty, dignity, vigor characterize his work. He was powerful and fearless in support of his ideals. His verse is often difficult. Immensely respected.

D'ANNUNZIO, GABRIELE. Of the poetical works of this leader of the Italian aesthetic school, three books have been chosen, beginning with the volume that contains the splendid "Naval Odes." In these are found beautiful and noble ideas, and lofty sentiments inspired by the national glories of Italy, joined with rare beauty of form. These are nearly free from the obscurities, affectations and other objections that may be urged against his later work, and prevent his books from becoming broadly popular.

Poema paradisiaco; Odi navali. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 3¼" x 5¾". pp. 226. L 4.

Canzone di Garibaldi. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1909. 7½" x 11½". pp. 64. L 1.50.

In morte di Giuseppe Verdi. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1913. 7½" x 11½". pp. 28. L 1.

- * DE AMICIS, EDMONDO. 1846-1908. *Poesie.* Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1907. 4" x 6". pp. 268. L 4.

Very popular among all classes of Italians. "To my mother" is widely known and loved. Besides much that is tender and lovely this little book contains many examples of delightfully humorous verse.

- * DI GIACOMO, SALVATORE. *Poesie.* Napoli: Riccardo Ricciardi. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 442. L 4.

The best of the Neapolitan poets of dialect. His poetry is of high lyrical quality. His homely verses are free from every trace of vulgarity, and are liked for their "sweet melancholy."

- * FOSCOLO, UGO. 1779-1827. *Scelta di poesie e di prose.* Edited by Dr. Pio Spagnotti. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1901. 4½" x 7". pp. 352. L 2.50.

Many selections have been made of the work of this early poet of the Risorgimento, but this in several respects is the best of all. Foscolo was a brilliant, erratic, romantic genius, a revolutionary, a wanderer. He has been likened to Byron. He had so great an effect in helping the cause of liberty in Italy, that Mazzini said: "Without him, we perhaps should not have been what we are." This volume, of course, contains the famous "Carme dei Sepolcri."

- * FUCINI, RENATO. ("Neri Tanfucio.") See also "Fiction—Italian." *Le poesie.* Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. n. d. 4" x 6". pp. 367. L 2.50.

Writes the gayest and most spontaneous of popular Tuscan poetry. His verses are filled with humor and life,

and seem caught from the lips of the people. Yet his art is exquisite and restrained.

GIUSTI, GIUSEPPE. 1809-1850. *Poesie complete*. Firenze: A. Salani. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 431. L 1.50.

Giusti was above all a satirical poet—the most read of his time, and still has a very considerable popular appeal. He attacked the shameful, the vicious, the ridiculous things in the life of his day. His work became national and powerfully he attacked the foreign oppressor. Yet in many of his greatest poems his interest is not limited to Italy, but is broadly humanitarian. He uses irony and satire with extraordinary vigor and dramatic power, and pathos and delicate fancy abound in his pages.

- * LEOPARDI, GIACOMO. 1798-1837. *I canti*. Edited by G. Tambara. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1912. 5" x 8". pp. 339. L 2.50.

The great poet of pessimism. Of first importance in literature because he gave new form and new force to Italy's poetry. His work, classic in style, is still vigorous and beautiful. His love of his country was ardent. Graf said: "There have been greater poets, but none is his equal." This selection includes the famous "Ginestra"—"all thunder and lightning and funereal light"—that may very likely prove to be what it is often called, "immortal."

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO. See also "Fiction—Italian." 1785-1873. *Le tragedie, gli inni sacri, le odi*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 400. L 2.50.

The poetry of Manzoni is distinguished by lofty moral and religious value, by great dignity and idealism. When he treats of national themes, it is with deep patriotic fervor.

- * MARRADI. *Rapsodie garibaldine*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1902. 5" x 8". pp. 128. L 2.50.

A Tuscan poet of the country side, deals often, as in this book, with stirring national themes. Widely popular.

- * MARTOGLIO, NINO. *Centona*. Catania: Giannotta. 1913. 5" x 7½". pp. 350. L 3.

The dialect verse of a very popular Sicilian poet. Abounds in local color with many touches of quaint humor.

- * MELI, GIOVANNI. 1740-1815. *Le bucoliche*. Milano: Sonzogno. 1903. 4½" x 6½". pp. 173. L .60.

Greatest Sicilian poet in the vernacular. His poetry is

Arcadian, delicate and beautiful; contains little local color, but is very popular. This edition has on opposite pages an Italian translation in verse.

- * NEGRI, ADA. *Maternità*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 4" x 5½". pp. 285. L 4.

Considered the first of living poets among Italian women. The devoted and affectionate partisan of the working classes and of the rights of the humble. Rather sombre but very popular.

- * OXFORD BOOK OF ITALIAN VERSE. Edited by St. John Lucas. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1910. 4¼" x 6¾". pp. 576. \$2.

Selections chiefly from the classical poets, from the 13th to the 19th century. A delightful anthology.

- * PARINI, GIUSEPPE. 1729-1799. *Le poesie scelte*. Edited by Michele Scherillo. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 378. L 2.50.

Excellent representative selection from the poetry of the great poet priest of Milan—for generations used for the instruction and inspiration of Italian youth. His poems of classic beauty nearly always deal with the useful and practical, and in "Il Giorno" his grave irony became a powerful popular demand for human equality and for justice against the privileges of the great and nobly born.

- * PASCARELLA, CESARE. *Sonetti*. Torino: Società Tipografica—Editrice Nazionale. 1911. 6½" x 9". pp. 180. L 4.

First of all living Italian poets of dialect. Writes in the dialect of Rome. Extremely popular. Combines the grotesque and comic with much dignity and nobility. Considered one of Italy's greatest living writers. The Discovery of America (Scoperta dell'America) in this volume is famous and is often chosen for recitation.

- * PASCOLI, GIOVANNI. 1855-1912. *Limpido rivo—Prose e poesie*. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 247. L 3.

One of the best of the poets of modern Italy. Noted for his smooth and exquisite verse, his descriptive powers and his serene and noble views of life. This volume contains a selection of his best known verse—highly polished minute descriptions of country life to which he principally owes his fame, together with well chosen examples of his prose.

- * PETRARCA, FRANCESCO. 1304-1374. *Il canzoniere*. With the notes of Giuseppe Rigutini. Edited by Michele Scherillo. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1910. 5" x 7½". pp. 474. L 3.50.

Scholarly edition, with a wealth of interesting and human notes. The introduction gives an excellent account of the place of Petrarch in Italian literature and Italian life: Not only the exquisite poet of love, the last of the troubadours—the last great writer of the Middle Ages; but also the first of the humanists, reviving the study of the classics of Greece and Rome—first of moderns, philosopher, courtier, antiquary, constant traveller, free of mysticism, with all the restlessness and curiosity of the modern world. He was also as they are saying these late days, "a true Italian," for he tried to reconcile the jealous discords with which the Italy of that day was torn; he had the dream of continuing the glories of ancient Rome, a dream that is now a power and inspiration in the progress of Italy.

- * RAPISARDI, MARIO. 1844-1913. *Poesie religiose*. Milano: Sonzogno. 1908. 4½" x 6½". pp. 91. L .30.

Rapisardi, the literary antagonist of Carducci, is greatly admired, particularly in Sicily. In his native province of Catania even the peasants call him "Il gran padre." His dignity sometimes becomes pompous; he is often frankly a pessimist. But he has great imaginative and descriptive power, and high and rigorous purposes. These poems are called religious—so is the reason given—"because they represent the triumph of reason, of love, of sacrifice—the protest of humanity in behalf of truth and the humble." Garibaldi spoke of Rapisardi's poetry, as "a great work of moral emancipation heroically begun."

La palingenesi. Sesto S. Giovanni: Madella. 1912. 5" x 7½". pp. 239. L 2.

Perhaps the best example of Rapisardi's longer symbolic poems. This deals with the hope of civil and religious reform, bringing peace to the earth. On its first printing, Victor Hugo wrote the poet: "You hold in your hands two torches: the torch of poetry and the torch of truth—the great Italian heart beats everywhere in your generous book."

- * TASSO, TORQUATO. 1493-1569. *La Gerusalemme liberata*. Edited by Riccardo Cornali. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1901. 5" x 7½". pp. 348. L 2.

Says Prof. Cornali: "The minds of young people are fires to be lighted, not vases to fill." And so with human and interesting notes he has prepared perhaps the very

best edition for general reading of this great epic—a story of the Crusades, and of the rescue of the tomb of Christ from the infidels. The “Gerusalemme” has always been popular not only for its thrilling accounts of adventure of its knightly champions, its duels and thundering battles, and sorcery, but also for the very affecting love stories that are a prominent part of its plot. Yet it is dignified, noble, religious. Anciently it used to be sung through the streets of the Italian cities; gondoliers sang it on the canals of Venice within the memory of men still living; its beautiful and sonorous verses are well known and loved now, and in Italy one often hears its favorite passages declaimed.

- * TRILUSSA (CARLO ALBERTO SALUSTRI). *Sonetti romaneschi*. Roma: Enrico Voghera. 1909. 6½" x 9½". pp. 201. L 4.

Very popular satirical poet; writes facile, musical, and often humorous verse in the dialect of Rome.

POETRY TRANSLATED FROM THE ENGLISH.

- * LONGFELLOW, H. W. *Miles Standese*. Translated by Giacomo Zanella. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1884. 3½" x 5". pp. 180. L 3.
- * *Evangelina*. Translated by Giacomo Zanella. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1883. 3½" x 5". pp. 172. L 3.

MILTON, JOHN *Paradiso perduto*. Translated by Lazzaro Papi. Milano: Sonzogno. n. d. Folio pp. 296. L 4. An inconvenient size, but the only form in which “Paradise Lost” is now available in Italian.

WHITMAN, WALT. *Canti scelti*. Translation and introduction by Luigi Gamberale. Milano: Sonzogno. 1908. 4½" x 6¾". 2 vols. pp. 104, 128. L 30 each.

Admirable selection of the poems of Whitman, covering every phase of the poet's work.

Drama

The reading of plays strongly appeals to the dramatic instincts of the Italian, and is today, as it has always been, popular with him. In fact, it is the frequent experience of librarians that their Italian readers are often more apt to choose a book of poetry or drama than of fiction.

- * ALFIERI, VITTORIO. 1749-1803. See also "Biography." *Tragedie scelte*. Firenze: G. C. Sansoni. 1912. 5¼" x 7¾". pp. 397. L 2.50.

A group of the most famous plays of the "Father of Italian Tragedy." The Italian Revolution was the work of thinkers and poets, and in this Alfieri in a large sense led the way. Pizzi says: "His was the first voice to cry 'liberty,' after a silence of centuries." With the broken, rapid, breathless dialogue, with the precipitate rush of action, love of liberty and his country fills all his tragedies.

- * BENELLI, SEM. *La cena delle beffe*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 5½" x 7½". pp. 152. L 3.

Brilliant historical tragi-comedy—the one real success of the Italian stage of the last few years. Thoroughly Tuscan.

- * BRACCO, ROBERTO. *Teatro (Vol. V.)* Napoli: Remo Sandron. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 338. L 3.

This vol. contains *Maternità—Il frutto acerbo*.

Neapolitan dramatist—versatile genius, keen observer, realist—sometimes wild, noisy—melancholy in his love songs. Popularity seems sometimes to reach point of fascination.

CAVALLOTTI, FELICE. 1842-1898. *Il cantico dei cantici*. Milano: Carlo Barbini. 1909. 4½" x 6½". pp. 69. L 1.20.

In the drama, even more than in his verse, Cavallotti won popularity. The play selected is a graceful and witty domestic idyl.

- * GIACOSA, GIUSEPPE. 1847-1906. Considered the first of the Italian dramatists of our time. Able, vivacious and graceful writer, with lofty moral standards. The play that gives title to the first book selected, and "Come le

foglie" illustrate the two radically different kinds of his work—one the sprightly historical comedy—the other, modern, with the problems of our day.

Una partita a scacchi—Trionfo d'amore—Intermessi e scene. Milano: Fratelli Treves, 1908. 5" x 7½". pp. 263. L 3.

Come le foglie. (19th Edition). Milano: Fratelli Treves, 1907. 5" x 7½". pp. 275. L 4.

- * GOLDONI, CARLO. 1707-1793. *Commedie scelte.* Introduction by Raffaello Nocchi. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier, 1910. 4¾" x 7". pp. 487. Bound. L 1.75.

A good selection of the most popular plays of the great founder of the Italian drama. Gayly satirizing the follies and extravagances of Venetian life, "painting nature without spoiling it," as he said, Goldoni became for Italy what Moliere was for France. He is still unequalled as a writer of comedy and a number of his plays, notably "La Locandiera" included in this volume, are frequently acted with unflinching success. "La Locandiera" is one of the favorite plays, and one of the favorite parts, of Eleonora Duse, the greatest living Italian actress.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO. 1785-1873. See "Poetry."

- * MARTINI, FERDINANDO. *Chi sa il gioco non l'insegna.* Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1906. 5" x 7½". pp. 245. L 3.

A book of delightful one act comedies, by the gifted Minister of Finance in Italy's new cabinet—the most distinguished literary man in a cabinet of literary men. These plays can always be relied upon to draw crowded houses. They are called "Proverbi" because each one takes its title from some well known proverb, and wittily points the moral of the bit of popular wisdom selected.

- * MOLIERE, G. B. *Commedie scelte.* Translated by Alcibiade Moretti. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1912. 5" x 7½". 2 vols. pp. 339, 345. L 1. each.

Excellent selection—excellent translation.

- * NICCOLINI, GIAMBATTISTA. 1782-1861. *Arnaldo da Brescia.* Milano: Sonzogno. 1910. 4½" x 6¾". pp. 161. L 30.

The most important drama, artistically and politically, of the great tragic poet of the Italian Revolution. In this play, as in his "Sforza," love of his own country is so joined with hatred of Austria that the representation of his plays is still forbidden in Trieste.

- * ROVETTA, GEROLAMO. 1852-1911. *Romanticismo*. Milano: Baldini e Castoldi. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 254. L.3.50.

Rovetta, a popular novelist and dramatist, lively, satirical, with a keen eye for the comic. In this play, his best, he leaves the intrigues of contemporary society and deals with a patriotic, historical subject.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM. The Plays. Translated by Diego Angeli. Each play in a separate volume, well printed on excellent paper. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911-1914. 5½" x 8". pp. 175 to 250. L.3. each.

This translation, now in course of publication, by Signor Angeli, the well known novelist, art critic and satirist of the "Giornale d'Italia," is an exceedingly good one—by common consent the best in Italian. The plays that have already appeared are *La Tempesta*, *Giulio Cesare*, *Macbeth*, *Amleto*, *Come vi pare* (As You Like It), *La bisbetica domata* (Taming of the Shrew), *Antonio e Cleopatra*, *Otello*, *La notte dell'epifania* (Twelfth Night), *Il sogno di una notte di mezza estate* (Midsummer Night's Dream). Several other of the plays by the same translator are in preparation, and will soon be published. The Italian readers in our libraries are, of course, apt to be * especially interested in *Othello*, *Julius Caesar*, *Romeo and Juliet* and the *Merchant of Venice*. The last two of these are not yet published in this series, and may be had in inferior editions.

Tragedie scelte: Otello, Macbeth, Mercante di Venezia. About pp. 300. 1 vol. L.1.50.

Giulietta e Romeo. L. .30.

Milano: Sonzogno. 1913 catalogue.

Teatro completo di Shakspeare. The complete dramatic works. Translated by Carlo Rusconi. Torino: Unione Tipografico—Editrice Torinese. 1859. 7 vols. 5" x 7½". About pp. 400 each. L.8.50 for the set.

One of the old editions, unsatisfactory in many respects, but still readable and serviceable for ordinary use. It is newly printed from old plates that are in fair condition. The paper is passable.

Music

Among Italian workingmen you will often find not only a passion for music, but a very astonishing knowledge of it. I have a memory of my first summer night in Venice when there was wondrous singing of *Rigoletto* and *Don Giovanni* across the Piazza, while the bells of the Campanile marked the hour of two. I thought that they were certainly artists returning from the opera. But they were not. They were night workers of the first shift, who had been coaling ships in the harbor. A surprising experience, but soon matched after you have made friends with Italian workingmen.

In Mount Vernon, New York, a city of 31,000 inhabitants, the librarian has found that opera librettos have been very eagerly read—and this to such an extent, that the library now has more than 200 of them on its shelves, each stitched at the library in a heavy red paper cover. Pains have been taken to select those editions giving English on one side, and Italian on the other. In many cases it has been possible to choose librettos which contain excerpts of the most famous music in the opera score.

LIBRETTOS.

G. Ricordi & Company, 14 East 43rd Street, New York, the American Branch of the great Italian firm of music publishers, issue many librettos in Italian, a few in English and Italian. 6¼"x9¼" Prices vary from L. 50 to L. 2. No music included in these. Almost any special needs concerning Italian music can be met by Ricordi. Catalogue on request.

Charles H. Ditson & Co., 8 East 34th Street, New York, publish 47 librettos in English and Italian, all with selections of popular airs from the vocal score. 6¾"x9½". 25c each. Catalogue on request.

G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd Street, New York, publishes 7 librettos in Italian and English, 2 sizes, 6"x8½" and 7"x10½", 25c and 35c. These include the newest operas by Wolf-Ferrari, very popular with Italians. No music included. Catalogue on request.

COLLECTIONS OF SONGS.

Anthology of Italian Song, 17th and 18th centuries. New York: Schirmer, 1898, 2 vols. 7½"x10¾" op. 144, 145.

Paper \$1.00 each, cloth \$2.00. The words of the songs are in Italian and English, biographical notes of the composers in English only; music, with piano accompaniment.

The Prima Donna's Album. Edited by Josiah Pittmann, New York: Schirmer, 1898, 7" x 10½". pp. 328. Paper \$1.50, cloth \$2.50. Forty-one famous arias and cavatinas, representing all of the leading Italian composers, as well as Mozart, Weber, and Meyerbeer, whose operatic writings are largely in the Italian style; text in Italian and English, music with piano accompaniment.

Operatic Anthology. Celebrated arias selected from the works of old and modern composers. Edited by Max Spicker, New York: Schirmer, 1903; 5 vols., arranged by voices: soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, bass, pp. 285, 263, 234, 261, 254, respectively. 7¾" x 11", paper \$1.50 each, cloth \$2.50. The words of the songs are in their original language, and in English; arias in the "Prima Donna's Album" are not repeated here. The six volumes give an admirable summary of the best in the operatic literature of all time.

Neapolitan Songs. Edited by Eduardo Marzo, New York: Schirmer, 1905. 7¾" x 11", pp. 80 \$1.00. 19 Neapolitan folk and popular songs, words in Italian and English, music with piano accompaniment.

Echoes of Naples. Edited by Mario Favilli, New York: Ditson, 1909, 9¼" x 12", pp. 87. \$1.25. 30 Neapolitan songs, words in Italian and English.

FOUR BOOKS.

- * BRAGAGNOLO, (G.) e BETTAZZI (E.) *La vita di Giuseppe Verdi.* Milano: G. Ricordi e C. 1905. 5" x 7½". pp. 350. L2.

Well illustrated—Given prize at national memorial ceremonies in Milan in honor of Verdi.

CHECCHI, E. *La vita di Rossini.* Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1898. 5" x 7". pp. 183. L2.

A short and simple biography.

- * MAGRINI, G. *Manuale di musica.* (Theory & Practice for Families and Schools). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. n. d. 4½" x 6". pp. 414. L4.

- * UNTERSTEINER, ALFREDO. *Storia della musica.* Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1910. 4¼" x 6". pp. 423. L4.

Admirable little summary of the history of music.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Librarians are more and more taking up the question of combining entertainment with instruction. The phonograph offers great possibilities, especially for work with immigrants, and is comparatively inexpensive.

For \$50 can be bought a moderate sized machine, sufficient to give enjoyable music in a hall seating 300 people. The most popular foreign records are double faced, 10" discs, costing 75c. Records of the more famous singers vary in price from \$2 to \$7. These records average 3 to 4 minutes in length, and with one winding, 3-10" or 2-12" records may be played. Such machines do not easily get out of order, and if care is taken that they are not scratched, the records are practically indestructible.

Italian lists of records in the catalogues offer a rather remarkable selection of dance and opera music, folk songs, national airs, and some speaking records in English and Italian. The opera records give in great variety, not only the characteristic work of the most famous Italian composers, but also a very generous representation of the more recent Italian school that has proved so popular. With regard to the popular songs and speaking records in Italian, a word of caution is necessary: They should be selected by some dependable adviser, preferably an Italian, as it has been found that records containing some very objectionable material are on sale.

Art, and the Sciences and Their Applications

- * CHERUBINI, EUGENIO. *Storia dell'arte*. (The History of Art). Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 231. Illustrated. L2.50.

Devoted largely to Italian art. Though written for children, this book would be read with pleasure by many adults. Simple and very attractive in manner and form.

- LIPPARINI, G. *Storia dell'arte*. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 448. Illustrated. L4.

This is a slightly more advanced book than Cherubini's, is profusely illustrated, and is also devoted largely to Italian art.

- * SERRA, L. *Storia dell'arte italiana*. Milano: Francesco Vallardi. n. d. 5¾" x 8¾". pp. 558. Bound. 525 Illustrations. L8.

The history of Italian art exclusively. The book selected by the national society of the Dante Alighieri as a part of its gift libraries.

- * GALILEI, GALILEO. 1564-1642. *Prose*. Edited by Augusto Conti. Firenze: G. Barbèra. 1908. 5" x 7½". pp. 276. L1.30.

The dialogues of Galileo are considered one of the great glories of Italian literature. This selection prepared for school use is highly thought of for its practical educational value, apart from its importance in a literary way.

- * STRAFFORELLO, G. *La scienza ricreativa*. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1900. 4¾" x 8". pp. 223. L3.

A delightful book of popular readings in science. In short chapters—never more than six or seven pages in length—such subjects are discussed as the story of the telegraph, sleep, sugar, photography, hunger, thirst, the coal supply of the world, the spectroscope, our teeth, tobacco—its use and abuse.

- * MACH, DR. ERNESTO. *Lecture scientifiche popolari*. Translated by A. Bongioanni. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1900. 4¼" x 8". pp. 259. L 3.50.

Interesting book of science very popularly written. Chapters on the form of liquids, the explanation of harmony, the velocity of light, why a man has two eyes, symmetry, the conservation of energy, the part that chance has in inventions and discoveries.

POKORNY-FISCHER. *Storia illustrata del regno minerale*. Translated by G. Piolti and L. Colomba. Torino: Ermanno Loescher. 1907. 6" x 9". pp. 176. Illustrated. L 2.50.

This illustrated "history of the mineral kingdom" is clearly and interestingly written and is about of high school standard.

CARUEL, TEODORO. *Storia illustrata del regno vegetale*. Edited by Oreste Mattiolo. Torino: Ermanno Loescher. 1913. 6" x 9". pp. 331. L 3.25.

"Illustrated history of the vegetable kingdom"—companion volume to foregoing.

CAVANNA, GUELFO. *Zoologia*. Firenze: G. C. Sansoni. 1909. 5½" x 8". 2 vols. pp. 223, 213. Illustrated. L 3. for the two.

Excellent book of zoology, well illustrated, and rather simpler than the two preceding books.

GARBASSO, ANTONIO. *I progressi recenti della fisica*. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1911. 6" x 9". Illustrated. pp. 300. L 4.

A collection of lectures by well known Italian scientists. Not an elementary book. Treats of such subjects as electricity and matter, the electric spark, spectrum analysis, submarines, dirigibles, etc.

MACH, DR. ERNESTO. *I principii della meccanica*. Translated by D. Gambioli. Roma: Albrighi, Segati e C. 1909. 5½" x 8". pp. 547. Illustrated. L 6.

Story of the history and development of the principles of mechanics, written with the useful, the interesting, the significant always in view. Very clearly and simply written, but still requires some education in the elements of algebra and geometry.

VEROI, ING. GOMBERTO. *L'abbici dell'elettrotecnica—Libro per gli operai*. The A B C of Electro-technics. Roma: Albrighti, Segati e C. 1911. 6" x 9". pp. 291. Profusely illustrated. L 4.50.

Covers rapidly in a popular but effective way the principal applications of electricity to the uses of our civilization, from the magnet to the wireless telegraph. Included are trolleys, dynamos, lighting—from arc light to mercury vapor—and motors. The sub-title, "A book for workingmen," needs the explanation that this volume is intended for the higher technical workingmen, who in Italy in increasing numbers are going to evening continuation schools. It is not as simple a book as the manuals noted in the following list, but requires a certain knowledge of algebra and geometry to be read with advantage.

- * FAUSTINI, A. *Orrori e meraviglie dell'universo*. Roma: Albrighti, Segati e C. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 302. Well illustrated. L 3.

"To create interest in the infinite problems of the universe, to excite curiosity and inspire to more profound study." A wonder-book of nature, popularizing science by telling dramatically its story of power and mystery. Subjects: The Heavens, the Earth, the Sea, Man.

- * PIPERNO, DOTT. ARRIGO. *Salute*. Roma: Albrighti, Segati e C. 1907. 5½" x 8". pp. 221. L 2.

"Health," a school book, but like so many other Italian school books, alluringly readable. A book of literature as well as of hygiene. Covers whole life of our body, its care and perils. Wholesome, simple, not without humor.

SALVADORI, DR. ROBERTO. *Elementi di chimica*. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier. 1912. 5½" x 8". pp. 516. L 5.

A simple and fairly comprehensive book, intended for the standard of the secondary school.

- * MOSSO, ANGELO. 1846-1910. *Fatica*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 351. L 3.50.

A popular book, dealing in a very practical way with the causes and effects of "Fatigue," from social and individual points of view.

A favorite book of Verdi's. Contains account of author, a distinguished scientist, and his work.

- * GOURAUD, DR. F. X. *Che bisogna mangiare?* Translated by Dr. A. Cutolo, Municipal Chemist of Naples. Napoli: Società Commerciale Libreria. 1911. 5" x 7½". pp. 364. L 3.
- A popular and "rational" discussion, admirably arranged,

of food values and digestive processes. Excellent chapters on pure food, canned meats, alcoholic drinks, vegetarianism, "education of the table."

GIACOMELLI, ANTONIETTA. *Il gran nemico*. Milano: Rivista "Contro L'Alcoolismo." 1912. 5" x 7". pp. 59. L.20. The "Great Enemy" Alcohol—a booklet widely sold and distributed by the principal Italian temperance society.

- * "DONNA CLARA." *Dalla cucina al salotto*. Torino: S. Lattes e C. 1909. 5" x 7½". pp. 364. L.3.

A little encyclopedia for housewife and mother. A chatty and sensible book crowded with useful notes. Chapters on the kitchen and the preparation of food, with several hundred recipes. Also chapters on the care of the body and clothes, the care and ventilation of the house; social suggestions; flowers in the house, first aid, the medicine closet, family finances, and an admirable, well illustrated chapter on the baby. All written from the view point of simple science.

Other Useful Books

The Popular "Manuals"

As part of an important movement in Italy to popularize knowledge, several series of useful and simple books have been issued by different publishers. They have been of so dependable and practical a character that they have been widely used in Italy, and are often found on the shelves of Italian book-stores in the United States. But often these books "in stock" are so wholly out of date that a special note of warning is needed. The usefulness of such manuals depends in great measure upon their frequent revision. Those that are least popular are least frequently reprinted. It is therefore all the more necessary to secure the latest edition, which in every case should be ordered specifically, either directly of the publisher, or through a responsible agent.

MANUALI HOEPLI. (The Hoepli Manuals): Ulrico Hoepli of Milano, has been publishing for many years a series of manuals of wide educational scope, treating in a popular form the various divisions of letters, arts, the sciences and industry. Nearly 1300 of these have now been published. They are the work of thoroughly qualified specialists. They are fully illustrated and at every reprinting are carefully corrected and brought up to date. The books are all of the same size 4"x6"; are substantially bound in cloth; but vary, as will be seen, in number of pages and price. Catalogue may be had on request of the publisher. The following are some useful titles:

AGRICOLTURE, IL LIBRO DELL'. By A. Bruttini. pp. 446. 303 illustrations. L 3.50.

Covers nearly the whole field of farming in a very simple and practical way. In spite of differences in climate and soil, this book would be a great practical help as an introduction to farming in this country; for the greater part of the book is concerned with agriculture in Northern Italy.

ARITMETICA E GEOMETRIA DELL'OPERAIO. By E. Giorli. pp. 220. L 2.

This is a simple book of elementary mathematics especially prepared for the working man.

ASTRONOMIA. The translation of the well known little book by Lockyer, revised. pp. 255. L 1.50.

BOTANICA. Translation of Hooker's primer, carefully revised to 1910. pp. 144. L 1.50.

CHAUFFEUR. By Pedretti. pp. 902. 881 illustrations. L 6.50.

This is the text book of the principal schools for chauffeurs and of the aviation schools in Italy. It has been found very widely useful, even in this country, and a new edition has just appeared.

CHIMICA, (Chemistry). pp. 231. L 1.50.
A new book by E. Ricci, based upon Roscoe.

DISEGNO. By C. Boito. 5th edition. pp. 206. L 2.
The principles of design.

ELETTRICITA. By G. Marchi—in press.
This is an elementary book, dealing with the principles of electricity.

EVOLUZIONE. By C. Fenizia. pp. 389. L 3.
This manual gives succinctly the history and development of the theory of evolution, with a bibliography covering the ground in fuller detail.

FABBRO-FERRAIO. By G. Belluomini. pp. 242. 233 illustrations. L 2.50.

This is a practical handbook for the blacksmith, containing much elemental, as well as much advanced, information useful to him, including elements of mathematics, principles of measurement, tempering and working of the metal. etc.

FALEGNAME. By I. Andreani. pp. 295. 264 illustrations. L 3.

The carpenter's handbook, giving the detail of the work of his trade, from the first steps in handling wood and making the simplest joints, to the advanced work of the master mechanic.

FISICA. By O. Murani. pp. 710. 407 illustrations. L 4.
Handbook of physics—the ninth edition—carefully revised and brought up to date.

FOTOGRAFIA. By L. Sassi. pp. 205. Numerous illustrations. L 2.

The first steps in photography.

FRUTTICOLTURA By D. Tamaro. pp. 232. 113 illustrations. L 2.50.

This is the sixth edition, revised and enlarged, and gives much information that, in spite of differences in climate and soil, would still be very useful to the Italian farmer or fruit-grower in this country.

GEOGRAFIA. By G. Grove. Translated by G. Galletti. pp. 160. L 1.50.

GEOLOGIA. This is Geikie's book, translated, rewritten and revised by A. Stoppani and G. Mercalli. pp. 180. Many illustrations. L 1.50.

GIARDINIERE. By A. Pucci. 2 vols. L 3.50 each.

The first volume has to do with the garden and flower culture, and takes up such details as the elements of botany, planning of the garden, preparation of the soil, selection and planting of the seed, care of young plants, acclimation, the diseases of plants, animals and insects harmful to plants, the vegetable garden, selling. The second volume deals entirely with ornamental plants.

LAVORI FEMMINILI. By Teresita and Flora Oddone. pp. 543. 822 illustrations, with 48 plates. L 5.50.

This book is entirely devoted to embroidery, lace-making, crocheting and knitting, and various forms of fancy work.

MECCANICA. By R. Stawell Ball, translated by J. Benetti. 5th edition, revised. pp. 198. Numerous illustrations. L 1.50.

MICROSCOPIO. By C. Acqua. pp. 230. L 2.

An elementary handbook for the use of the microscope.

MINERALOGIA GENERALE. By L. Bombicci. 3d edition, revised. pp. 220. With numerous illustrations, and colored plates. L 1.50.

A general introductory book on mineralogy.

MURATORE, IL. By I. Andreani. pp. 290. 235 illustrations. L 3.

A practical handbook for the mason.

NAVIGAZIONE AEREA. By A. De-Maria. pp. 338. 103 illustrations. L 3.50.

A new edition of this book is now in press.

OPERAIO, MANUALE DELL'. pp. 272. L 2.

A book of useful information for the workman. By workman in this book is meant chiefly the metal worker. The

book consists largely of practical suggestions with regard to the mixing of alloys and the preparation of solders, casting and working metals, together with recipes for the preparation of varnish, chapters on the transmission of power, and the building of pumps, with a variety of useful tables.

PANE, IL. By G. Ercolani. pp. 261. Numerous illustrations and tables. L3.

This book goes in considerable detail into the grinding of the grain, the qualities of flour, the preparation of yeast and the entire operation of making bread.

PARRUCCHIERE, MANUALE DEL. By A. Liberati. pp. 219. Numerous illustrations. L2.50.

A practical barber's book.

PASTICCIERE E CONFETTIERE MODERNO. By G. Ciocca. pp. 274. 300 illustrations, 36 colored tables. L8.50.

The modern pastry cook and confectioner's handbook, a collection of many recipes and practical directions.

POLLICOLTURA. By G. Trevisani. pp. 224. With numerous illustrations. L2.50.

This manual has to do not merely with the ordinary barnyard fowls, but includes also doves, pigeons and pheasants.

SARTO TAGLIATORE ITALIANO. By G. Peterlongo. pp. 232. With 47 tables. L3.50.

A theoretical and practical manual for the cutter of men's clothes.

TELEGRAFO SENZA FILI E ONDE HERTZIANE. By O. Murani. pp. 397. With numerous cuts. L4.50.

This is the second edition of a very popular little book on wireless telegraphy and Hertzian waves.

VETERINARIO. By C. Roux and V. Lari. pp. 306. With illustrations. L3.50.

The veterinary's handbook, filled with useful information of many kinds and numerous recipes.

VITICOLTURA. By O. Ottavi. pp. 232. Illustrated. L2.

This is the sixth edition, revised and enlarged, of this very popular book on vine-growing.

VALLARDI'S BIBLIOTECA POPOLARE DI CULTURA.

The publishing house of Antonio Vallardi, of Milano, has recently begun the publication of a series of popular Manuals known as the "Biblioteca Popolare di Cultura."

Most of them are practical in purpose and extremely simple in form. They are well illustrated, have a strong paper binding,—size $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ "—contain from 128 to 144 pages, and are sold at the uniform price of L.60 each. Each book has been prepared by a thoroughly competent writer, and all those examined—twelve have been carefully examined—have been brightly and interestingly written. The following titles are selected from the thirty-five books that have been published.

No. 1. PALLONI DIRIGIBILI—Dirigible Balloons.

No. 3. POLLI E POLLAI—An excellent little book on chickens and chicken houses.

No. 4. LA LOCOMOTIVA—The history, development and gradual perfection of the locomotive.

No. 6. LA CERAMICA NELLA STORIA, NELL'ARTE E NELL'INDUSTRIA—Ceramics, in history, art, and industry.

No. 8. DINAMO E MOTORI—Dynamos and motors, their history, theory, construction and working.

No. 11. L'AEROPLANO—The history and theory of the aeroplane.

No. 12. CONCIMI E CONCIMAZIONI—Fertilizers.

Nos. 13 & 14. L'AUTOMOBILE—The history and theory of the automobile, its motors, etc.

No. 15. LA NAVE E LA NAVIGAZIONE.

An extremely interesting and informing little book, telling of the development of the ship, from the earliest times in its simplest forms, to the giant ocean steamers of today. Admirably illustrated.

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No. 23. I CIELI—Popular introduction to astronomy. One of the most successful and interesting books of the series. It opens with a little history of astronomy. There are excellent chapters on the sun, the earth, the measure of time, the problem of origins.

- No. 24. GLI ALIMENTI E LE LORO FALSIFICAZIONI—Foods and their adulteration.
- No. 27. IL RICAMO NELLA STORIA E NELL'ARTE—Embroidery in history and art.
- No. 28. GLI ARABI NELLA STORIA E NELLA CIVILTÀ—The Arabs in history and in civilization.
- No. 29. IL CEMENTO E LE SUE APPLICAZIONI—Cement and its use.
- No. 31. IL VINO—Wine.
- No. 34. LA SALUTE DELL'OPERAIO—The health of the workman. An excellent little book, especially recommended.
- No. 35. FERRO, ACCIAIO E LORO LAVORAZIONE—Iron and steel and how they are worked.

Books of Reference

ATLAS.

MARINELLI, PROF. OLINTO. *Atlante scolastico di geografia moderna*. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1912. 2 parts. 14" x 12". 20, 18 maps. L 3.50 each.

A very simple, clear and practical atlas. Of special interest and use to the Italian for the importance given to Italy and Central Europe, the United States, Brazil and the Argentine.

DICTIONARIES.

PETROCCHI, P. *Dizionario universale della lingua italiana*. Milano: Fratelli Treves. 1910. 7" x 10½". 2 vols. pp. 1286, 1288. L 25 for the two.

The popular unabridged Petrocchi. By many considered the best for practical use of the many good Italian dictionaries.

Piccolo dizionario universale. Milano: Antonio Vallardi. 1906. 4½" x 6½". pp. 1159. L 4.50.

Excellent Italian dictionary in small compass, includes useful little encyclopedia of arts, sciences, biography, history, mythology, geography.

MILLHOUSE (JOHN) and BRACCIFORTI (FERDINANDO). *English-Italian and Italian-English*. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1912. 2 vols. 5" x 8". pp. 741, 854. \$5.50 for the two.

The well known and long the standard dictionary in both languages, simple in arrangement and use.

TAUCHNITZ POCKET DICTIONARY. *English-Italian and Italian-English*. By J. E. Wessely, revised and rewritten by G. Rigutini and G. Payn. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 1912. 1 vol. Bound. 4¾" x 6½". pp. 226, 199. \$.75.

Clearly printed on good paper. Proper names and irregular verbs both English and Italian. Strongly bound. For its size and cost the best little dictionary available.

EDGREN (DR. HJALMAR), BICO (GIUSEPPE) & GERIG (JOHN L.). *Italian and English Dictionary*. Italian-English and English-Italian. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1902. 6" x 8½". 1 vol. pp. 576, 452. \$3.00.

A serviceable dictionary in both languages. Regarded as in many respects—scholarly respects—an advance over

all similar dictionaries, but it is not simple, and is emphatically a book for the student.

CARENA-SERGEANT-GORINI. *Nuovo vocabolario di arti e mestieri*. Milano: Francesco Pagnoni. n. d. 4¾" x 7". pp. 394. L3.

A useful little dictionary of arts and trades, arranged under subject headings.

Nuovo vocabolario domestico. Milano: Francesco Pagnoni. n. d. 4¾" x 7". pp. 413. L3.

A dictionary of the household and of daily life, arranged under subject headings.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

GAROLLO, G. *Piccola enciclopedia Hoepli*. A-D. (To be completed in three volumes). Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1913. 4¾" x 7". pp. 1522. L12.50 for first vol.

Very comprehensive little encyclopedia, and the only one moderate in price and recent. Articles are short, but accurate and unusually informing. The first volume is ready; the second is in press; and it is expected that the third will be delivered this year.

YEAR BOOKS.

ALMANACCO ITALIANO. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1914. 5" x 7½". pp. 1000. L3.50.

Annual handbook of statistics and facts of the world's progress, with special reference to Italy. To be compared with our popular almanacs of reference. But abundantly illustrated; and is as well a kind of readable and popular encyclopedia. Contains interesting chapters on the Italian Government and the colonies of Italy, model workingmen's dwellings in Italy, on "Europe in Figures," on astronomy, art, industry, aeroplanes, sport, hygiene.

ALMANACCO DELLO SPORT. 1914. Firenze: R. Bemporad e Figlio. 1914 5" x 7¼". pp. 350. L1.50.

In addition to topics of sport in which an American would be interested, the Italian sportsman's almanac pays special attention to wrestling, swimming, running, mountain climbing, shooting and fencing. There are also good articles on the relations between sport and literature, sport and art, and sport and hygiene.

ANNUARIO DELL'ITALIA ALL'ESTERO E DELLE SUE COLONIE. Issued by the Istituto Coloniale Italiano. Roma: Aristide Staderini. 1911. Bound in boards. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10". pp. 759. L 5.

A treasury of facts and statistics, regarding Italian colonies and Italians and Italian interests beyond the seas.

LA NOSTRA FLOTTA MILITARE. Torino: S. Lattes e C. 1913. 6" x 9". pp. 207. L 4. Well illustrated, with maps.

Our Italian immigrants are deeply interested in Italy's navy, and this attractive book gives abundant detail of its development and the present condition of every arm of the service, with many pictures and detail drawings of every kind of war vessel.

Periodicals and Newspapers

With the rapid industrial progress of Italy during the last ten years, journalism has been making rapid strides. The newspapers are far more widely read. They have grown larger; they are fuller of news, and more interestingly and popularly written. And in certain respects, the collection and treatment of the news, the larger and more striking headlines, the breaking up of the formal columns, newspaper standards have been set that might be called characteristically American. The signed article is a very distinctive feature of the Italian press. Many eminent authors, university professors, scientists and statesmen write for the daily papers of Italy over their own signatures. Notable in this way is the important article or interview on burning questions of the hour, given by long distance telephone.

The list selected is a very short one, and of necessity has been confined to the smallest possible number of newspapers that would represent in a summary way the most important sections of Italy and the very best of Italian journalism.

A number of considerations bear upon the choice of an Italian paper for a library. It is not always a question of the selection of the best, or one politically acceptable, or one attractive for a popular staff of writers. The choice will often be dictated by learning from what part of Italy the library's readers chiefly come. The Sicilian, or the Neapolitan, will naturally prefer to read a paper that will give him the news from his home province than one giving much space to local items from a wholly different section of Italy.

Italian journalism has made rapid progress in the United States during the last five years. More than 200 Italian papers and periodicals of various kinds are now being printed in this country in Italian. Their quality is continually improving, and they are being more and more widely read. Some of them reprint the most important articles published in the papers of Italy. Some have a cooperative arrangement with the large papers of Italy, and are able to publish simultaneously news of special interest to Italians, and cablegrams from the Argentine Republic and Brazil. On the whole, the Italian papers in the United States are of local importance, and choice among them is apt to be rather imperatively dictated by the Italian readers of each library.

With the development of the new national habit of reading, the Italian magazines and reviews have rapidly improved in

quality and interest; and they have very rapidly increased in number. Their development has been along the lines of both French and American periodicals, and in the list here printed, the most popular, representative and useful have been chosen.

Periodicals

LA NUOVA ANTOLOGIA. Illustrated Monthly. Piazza di Spagna. Roma. L46 yearly.

The monthly magazine of greatest distinction and importance published in Italy. It suggests a combination of the North American Review, the Atlantic and the World's Work. It deals with politics, science, art, poetry, literature. Many reviews. Prints fiction. Live and open-minded. Prof. Rava, the new Minister of Finance, is a distinguished member of its staff.

RASSEGNA CONTEMPORANEA. Fortnightly. C. A. Bontempelli, Corso Umberto I, 160, Roma. L36 yearly.

Able edited review. Scope: Literature, politics, history, economics, sociology, fiction. To be compared in certain respects to some of the English reviews. Has a marked scholarly flavor. Open to the new currents of thought.

RIVISTA POPOLARE. Fortnightly. Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 115, Napoli. L8 yearly.

A serious and extremely well informed and interesting review of politics, letters and social science. Edited by the distinguished economist and sociologist and uncompromising republican, Prof. Napoleone Colajanni. Contains an excellent department of Review of Reviews, with reprints of important articles from the best newspapers and magazines of other nations. Pays much attention to questions of international politics and the social progress of the world.

MINERVA. Fortnightly. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, via Cicerone, 56, Roma. L14 yearly.

The Italian Review of Reviews. Not merely in plan, but actually, international. Gives more space to foreign publications than it does to those of Italy. Follows closely all important questions and has the art of making clippings interesting.

L'ILLUSTRAZIONE ITALIANA. Illustrated Weekly. Fratelli Treves. Milano. L48 yearly.

Gives a graphic weekly story of the world's progress, paying special attention to the life and important events of

Italy. It gives considerable space to literary, scientific, artistic matters, and important discoveries. Beautifully illustrated. The most popular of all Italian periodicals. In the hotels, restaurants and "caffès" of Italy you always have to wait until somebody else finishes with the "Illustrazione."

LA LETTURA. Illustrated Monthly. via Solferino, 8, Milano. L8 yearly.

A cheap monthly magazine with illustrated cover. Contains many short stories and continued novels. also short and interesting articles: travel, politics, biographical sketches, art, etc. Very popular, and clean.

LA VITA ITALIANA ALL'ESTERO. Monthly. via Due Macelli, 9, Roma. L12 yearly.

Devoted to the interests of Italy and Italians abroad. Emigration is the first of these interests, but foreign politics and the colonies receive much attention. Well written, with distinguished list of contributors.

EMPORIUM. Illustrated Monthly. Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche, Bergamo. L13 yearly.

Monthly review of art, also including in a minor way literature and science. Well and profusely illustrated. Though devoted chiefly to Italian art, it gives much space to the art of other countries. Well informed.

LO SPORT ILLUSTRATO. Illustrated Fortnightly. Corso di Porta Nuova, 19, Milano. L15 yearly.

Well printed and well illustrated record of every sporting interest. Water sports, wrestling, motoring, the aeroplane, running and jumping, tennis fill most of the space. A new recent interest, now exciting wider and wider attention, is foot-ball.

Newspapers

IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA. Daily. via Solferino, 28, Milano. L36 yearly. With "La Lettura," (See "Periodicals.") L43. yearly. With La Lettura & La Domenica del Corriere (a colored Sunday supplement—*popular*). L50 yearly.

Commonly considered the best newspaper of Italy and with high rank among the newspapers of the world. Honest, clean,—“a family paper”—thoroughly abreast of the world's progress. Has excellent foreign news service. Printed in Milan, but read throughout Italy and abroad on account of its quality. Articles by prominent states-

men frequently appear in its columns. Minister of State Luzzatti, Minister of Education Daneo and Minister of Agriculture Cavasola have written for it for years. The vivid articles—see "Travel"—on Mexico by Luigi Barzini, one of its travelling correspondents, famous throughout Italy, were reprinted day by day in the London Telegraph and the New York World.

LA STAMPA. Daily. via Davide Bertolotti, 3, Torino. L 35.50 yearly.

Stands high even compared with the best papers of the continent. It also has excellent foreign news service, and an able staff of writers. Giuseppe Bevione—see "Travel"—has contributed several important series of articles to its columns, which in matters of foreign policy affecting the Argentine Republic, Tripoli and Asia Minor have powerfully influenced public opinion, and government action. The "Stampa" is often compared to the "Corriere." Though serious in character, it is, however, more brightly written.

LA TRIBUNA. Daily. via Milano, 67, Roma. L 34 yearly.

The official organ of the successive governments of Italy. An admirably written, progressive, well informed paper, which has maintained its high character unchanged for many years. Like nearly all continental papers, and many of our own, it runs a continued novel, and prints many clever sketches. It has an able staff of writers, among them "Rastignac," the pen name of Vincenzo Morello, one of the best known editorial writers of Italy.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA. Daily. Palazzo Sciarra, Roma. L 34 yearly.

Able represents one of the wings of the liberal party. Honest, clean, well written. Prime Minister Salandra and Marquis San Giuliano, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been for a number of years two of its principal writers. So, too, Diego Angeli, well known in Italy as novelist, art critic, satirist and Translator of Shakespeare. A number of well known Nationalist writers, such as Federzoni, Bellonci and Maraviglia contribute frequently to its columns.

IL MATTINO. Daily. Galleria Umberto I, Napoli. L 33 yearly.

The best paper of Naples, ably edited by the well known journalist Enrico Scarfoglio. The Mattino has made rapid progress during the last few years, enlarging its scope and gaining in popularity and influence.

IL GIORNALE DI SICILIA. Daily. Piazza Stazione Centrale, Palermo. Sicily. L55. yearly.

Commonly considered the best of the papers of Sicily. Like the other important papers of Italy, it devotes much space to foreign news. But it gives more attention than the others mentioned to local matters, specializing on Sicilian interests.

Library Notices, Rules and Friendly Helps in Italian

The greatest possible care should be taken to see that all notices in Italian are correct in every detail of wording and spelling.

The following notice in Italian, now revised, with its familiar appealing "thou's", has been pasted on the covers of all Italian books in the Library at Mount Vernon, N. Y. It has proved very helpful in inducing readers to take better care of the books:

Amico Lettore!

Tratta questo libro come tratteresti un caro amico.

Non spiegazzarlo; *non sporcarlo*; non stracciarlo; non segnarlo con la matita o con la penna; e non portare le dita alla bocca per voltarne le pagine.

Pensa che esso deve anche servire ad altri tuoi compatrioti.

Se lo stracci o *lo sporchi*, dai un cattivo esempio, e impedisce che altri italiani ne traggano vantaggio.

Rispetta questo libro per il buon nome e per il vantaggio degli italiani!

Friend Reader!

Treat this book as thou wouldst a dear friend.

Do not rumple it; *do not soil it*; do not tear it; do not mark it with a pencil or with a pen; do not moisten your fingers to turn its pages.

Think that it must also serve others who are thy compatriots.

To tear it or *to soil it* would set a bad example, and prevent other Italians getting benefit from it.

Respect this book for the good name and for the advantage of Italians.

For those who abuse books the plan has been formed, also at Mount Vernon, of showing a copy of a new book that had been borrowed only once and then returned in so bad a condition that it could not again be sent out, and comparing this with a copy of Dante that was printed in Venice in 1529, whose pages are as clean, and in many cases almost as white, as when it left the press nearly 400 years ago.

A SELECTION OF NOTICES AND RULES, REVISED,
THAT ARE BEING USED IN THE PUBLIC LI-
BRARIES OF NEW YORK CITY, PROVIDENCE AND
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

USO DELLA BIBLIOTE-
CA.

La Biblioteca è gratuita per
tutti.

I libri sono nella Biblioteca
perchè voi possiate leggerli
o studiarli o portarli a casa,
se avete la tessera.

CHI PUÒ PORTARE LI-
BRI A CASA?

Voi lo potete. I vostri
bambini lo possono.

Chiunque in città lo può.

OR

Il lettore deve far firmare la
carta da una persona che lo
conosca, e il cui nome sia
registrato nel Directory.

OR

Qualsiasi persona che risie-
da nella città, dando
opportune referenze, può
ottenere il permesso di por-
tare libri a casa.

COME I LIBRI SI POS-
SONO PRENDERE.

La tessera è data *gratis*. La
prima volta che voi venite,
se non potete parlare in-
glese, portate con voi un
fanciullo o qualche persona
che vi possa far da interpre-
te. E' necessario dare le
seguenti indicazioni: Nome
e cognome, residenza, occu-
pazione, luogo dove si ha
la occupazione.

Noi vi faremo vedere dove
sono i libri italiani.

Quando avete trovato il li-
bro che desiderate, date la

THE USE OF THE LI-
BRARY.

The Library is free for all.

The books are in the Li-
brary in order that you may
read them, or study them, or
take them home, if you have
the card.

WHO MAY TAKE
BOOKS HOME?

You may.

Your children may.

Anyone in the city may.

OR

The reader must have the
required form signed by
some one who knows him,
and whose name is in the
Directory.

OR

Anyone who lives in the
city, giving the necessary
references, may obtain the
loan of books to take home.

HOW BOOKS MAY BE
TAKEN OUT.

The card is given without
charge. The first time you
come, if you cannot speak
English, bring with you a
boy, or some person who
may act as interpreter for
you. It is necessary to give
the following information:
Your full name, residence,
occupation, and the address
of the place where you
work.

We will show you where
the Italian books are.

When you have found the
book that you wish, give

vostra tessera e il libro che avete scelto alla biblioteca. Ella ne prenderà nota e vi consegnerà il libro da portare a casa.

Se i libri desiderati non si trovano in Biblioteca, si farà di tutto per ottenerli. Il libro che sia fuori quando voi lo domandate, vi verrà riserbato dalla biblioteca, se voi gliene fate richiesta.

La sezione dei ragazzi e ragazze è ben provvista di libri istruttivi e dilettevoli, e ha una sala dove si possono comodamente studiare le lezioni di scuola.

Perchè non mandate i vostri figlioli alla Biblioteca, dove possono ottenere aiuto per il loro lavoro di scuola?

VOLETE IMPARARE
L'INGLESE?
FREQUENTATE LA
SCUOLA GRATUITA
ALLA BIBLIOTECA
PUBBLICA.

LE LEZIONI COMINCI-
ANO
ALLE ORE P. M.
PER ALTRE INFORMAZIONI
DOMANDARE
ALLA BIBLIOTECA.

IL REGOLAMENTO.

Gli adulti possono prendere non più di quattro (due) volumi alla volta—di cui uno soltanto romanzo e una rivista; i ragazzi non più di due volumi alla volta. I libri devono essere restituiti dopo non più di due settimane—e alcuni dopo non più di una settimana sola.

Le riviste del mese in corso e del mese precedente non

your card and the book that you have chosen to the Librarian. She will make a note of it, and will give you the book to take home. If the books that you wished are not in the Library, every effort will be made to secure them for you. When a book that you have asked for is out, it will be reserved for you by the Librarian, if you ask her to do so.

The Department for boys and girls is well provided with instructive and entertaining books, and it has a room where they may very comfortably study their lessons for school.

Why do you not send your children to the Library, where they may obtain help for their school work?

DO YOU WISH TO
LEARN ENGLISH?
COME TO THE FREE
SCHOOL AT THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY.

THE LESSONS COM-
MENCE
AT P. M.
FOR OTHER INFORMATION
ASK THE LI-
BRARIAN.

RULES.

Adults may take out no more than four (two) books at one time—of which one alone may be a novel and one a magazine; children not more than two books at a time. The books must be returned within two weeks—and some of them within one week.

Magazines of the current month and of the preceding

possono ottenersi in prestito per più di tre giorni. La multa di un soldo è imposta per ogni giorno di ritardo nel restituire i libri, e la Biblioteca ha il diritto di mandare a ritirarli a spese del richiedente, che non potrà ottenere altri libri, finchè non avrà pagato tutte le spese.

Ordinariamente il prestito dei libri potrà essere rinnovato per altre due settimane, facendone domanda.

La Biblioteca sta aperta, per il prestito e la restituzione dei libri, dalle 9 a. m. alle 9. p. m. di ogni giorno, eccetto la domenica.

I richiedenti che trovano nei libri segni di matita, pagine lacere o mancanti, debbono farlo notare alla biblioteca.

month may not be borrowed for more than three days. A fine of one cent is imposed for each day of delay in returning the books, and the Library has the right to send to get them at the expense of the one who has borrowed them, and he will not be able to obtain other books, until he has paid all the expenses.

Ordinarily the loan of books may be renewed for an additional two weeks, by making request.

The Library is open for the loan and return of books from 9 A. M. until 9. P. M. every day, except Sunday.

Those who take out books and find in them pencil marks, pages torn or missing, should call them to the attention of the Librarian.

FRIENDLY HELPS IN ITALIAN.

With Apologies to the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass.

Buon giorno. *Good morning; good day*—(Greeting used until late afternoon).

Buona sera. *Good evening*—(Greeting used late afternoon and evening).

A rivederci. *Good-bye*—until we meet again.

Ci farete sempre piacere. *It will always give us pleasure to see you.*

Parlate inglese? Leggete l'inglese? *Do you speak English? Do you read English?*

Leggete l'italiano? Scrivete l'italiano? *Do you read Italian? Do you write Italian?*

Come vi chiamate? *What is your name?*

Leggete questa carta e firmate il vostro nome qui.

Read this paper and sign your name here.

Scrivete anche il vostro indirizzo e il nome della persona presso cui lavorate.

Write also your address, and the name of the man you work for.

Voi dovete darci il nome di una persona che noi conosciamo.

che sia disposta a firmare questa carta ed essere responsabile per voi.

You must give us the name of some one that we know, who is willing to sign this paper and be responsible for you.

Troverete il regolamento di questa Biblioteca in questa tessera.

You will find the rules of the Library on this card.

I libri italiani sono qui, tutti insieme.

Our Italian books are all here together.

Venite qui e scegliete quel che vi piace.

Come here and choose what you wish.

Potete prendere un romanzo e un altro libro in una sola volta

You may take a novel and one other book at a time.

Vostra moglie e i vostri figli possono prendere libri se vogliono.

Your wife and children may take books if they wish.

Ma bisogna che anche loro abbiano delle tessere.

But they too must have cards.